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MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Ladies' Companion.

THE RESCUE;
An Incident of the Revolution.

BY ROBERT HAMILTON.

It was an autumnal evening—the forests had begun to adorn their mantles of gorgeous colors. The fields shorn of their harvest treasures, lay like golden lakelets in rich and mellow sunset.—The noble Highlands, like giant warriors, clothed in their panoply of rock and foilage, threw their sullen shadows far out upon the bosom of the glorious Hudson, who rolling on its path of beauty, gleamed like a fallen rainbow in the innumerable tints of accidental glory. Far in the distance towered the venerable Cro'nest, begirt with a diadem of purple and gold. The first star was twinkling on the brow of twilight, deep dark clouds were encircling the zone of creation, rock and mountain, tree and shrub, hill, dale, valley and rivulet, all commingled in one hazy softness, rendering it a scene of indiscribable loveliness, beautiful as in those days of primitive innocence, ere sin was known, or desolation and decay had fallen upon the blossoms of our earthly Eden.—Such was the evening when a barge was seen to leave the promontory of West Point, in the neighborhood of which, we locate our narrative, in the year 1782. In it were several persons attired in the military costume of that period, who, with well-measured strokes of their oars, make it dart over the waters like a ray of light. In the stern was seated a man of about fifty years of age, his head was uncovered, and revealed to view a wide capacious brow—his features were marked and masculine, his mouth, which was peculiarly characterized by a closeness of the lips, gave to him a look of determination, yet which in no way impaired the mild and merciful expression which reigned over his general aspect. Like the others in the boat, he wore a dark blue coat, with broad buff facings closely buttoned to the throat, heavy golden epaulets, buckskin small clothes, high, military boots, with spurs of steel, while a belt of buff encircled his waist in which was fixed a straight sword. Such was the costume of the personage who was distined to achieve the liberty of his country, and to burst the fetters of oppression. Reader, need we say who it was? In "your mind's eye," does he not stand before you? Is not his name the watchword of your independence, and his memory enshrined in the heart of every son of freedom? It was George Washington.

As the barge gained the opposite bank one of the rowers leaped ashore, and made it fast to the root of a willow which hung its broad thick branches over the river. The rest of the party then landed, and uncovering, saluted their commander, who respectfully returned their courtesy.

"By ten o'clock you may expect me," said Washington. "Be cautious—look well that you are not surprised. These are no times for trifling."

"Depend upon us," replied one of the party.

"I do," he responded, and bidding them farewell, departed along the bank of the river.

That evening a party was to be given at the house of one of his old and valuable friends, to which he, with several other American officers, had been invited. It was seldom that he had participated in festivity, more especially at that period, when every moment was fraught with danger; nevertheless, in respect to an old acquaintance, backed by the solicitations of Ruby Rugsdale, the daughter of the host, he had consented to relax from the toils of military duty, and honor the party, for a few hours, with his presence.

After continuing his path, for some distance, along the river's side, he struck of into a narrow road, bordered thickly with brushwood, tinged with a thousand dyes of departed summer—here and there a grey crag peeped out from the foliage, over which the green ivy and the scarlet woodbine hung in wreathy dalliance; at other places, the arms of the chesnut and mountain ash met in leafy fondness and cast a gloom deep almost as night. Suddenly a crashing among the branches was heard, and like a deer, a young Indian girl bounded into the path and stood full in his presence. He started back with surprise, laid his hand upon his sword—but the Indian only fell upon her knee, placed her finger on her lips, and by a sign with her hand, forbade him to proceed.

"What seek you, my wild flower?" said the General. She started to her feet, drew a small tomahawk from her belt of wampum, and imitated the act of scalping the enemy—then again waving her hand as forbidding him to advance, she darted into the bushes, leaving him lost in amazement.

"There is a danger," said he to himself, after a short pause, and recovering from his surprise.—"That Indian's manner betokens me no good, but my trust is in God; he has never yet deserted me," and resuming his path, he shortly reached the mansion of Rufus Rugsdale.

His appearance was the signal for joy among the party assembled, each of whom vied with the other to do him honor. Although grave in council, and brave in war, in the bosom of domestic bliss, no one knew better how to render himself agreeable. The old were cheered by his consolitory words. The young by his mirthful manner, nor even in gallantry was he wanting, when it added to the virtuous spirit of the hour. The protestations of friendship and welcome were warmly rendered to him by the host. Fast and thickly the guests were assembling, the smile, the laugh, and the mingling music, rose joyously around. The twilight was fast merging into night, but a thousand lamps of sparkling beauty gave brilliancy of day to the scene—all was happiness—bright eyes and blooming faces were beaming, but alas! a serpent was lurking among the flowers.

In the midst of the hilarity, the sound of cannon burst suddenly upon the ear, startling the guests, and suspending the dance. Washington and the officers looked at each other with surprise, but their fears were quickly dispelled by Rugsdale, assuring them it was only a discharge of ordnance in honor of his distinguished visitors. The joy of the moment was again resumed, but the gloom of suspicion had fallen upon the spirit of Washington, who sat in moody silence apart from the happy throng.

A slight tap on his shoulder at length aroused him from his abstraction, and looking up, he perceived the person of the Indian standing in the bosom of a myrtle-bush close to his side.

"Ha! again here!" he exclaimed with astonishmen, but she motioned him to be silent, and, kneeling at his feet, presented him with a bouquet of flowers. Washington received it, and was about to place it in his brest, when she grasped him firmly by the arm, and pointing to it said in a whisper, "*Snake! Snake!*" and the next moment mingled with the company, who appeared to recognize and welcome her as one well known and esteemed.

Washington regarded the bouquet with wonder; he saw nothing in it to excite suspicion; her words and singular appearance had, however, sunk deeply into his heart, and looking closer upon the nosegay, to his surprise he saw a small piece of paper in the midst of the flowers. Hastily he drew it forth, and confounded and horror-stricken, read, "Beware! You are betrayed!" It was now apparent that he was within the den of the tiger, but to quit it abruptly, might only draw the consummation of treachery the speedier upon his head. He resolved, therefore, to disguise his feelings, and trust to that Power which had never forsaken him. The festivities were again renewed, but almost momentarily interrupted by a sound of the cannon. The guests now began to regard each other with distrust, while many and moody were the glances cast upon Rugsdale, whose countenance began to show symptoms of uneasiness, while ever and anon he looked from the window out upon the broad green lawn which extend to the river's edge, as if in expectation of some one's arrival.

"What can detain them?" he muttered to himself. "Can they have decieved me? Why answer they not the signal?" At that moment a bright flame rose from the river, illuminating, for a moment, the surrounding scenery, and showing a small boat, filled with persons making rapidly towards the shore. "All's well," he continued, "in three minutes I shall be the possessor of a coronet, and the cause of the republic be no more." Then gaily turning to Washington, he said, "come General, pledge me to the success of our arms." The eyes of Rugsdale, at that moment, encountered the scrutinizing look of Washington, and sunk to the ground; his hand trembled violently, even to so great a degree as to partly spill the contents of the goblet. With difficulty he conveyed it to his lips, then retiring to the window, he waved his hand, which action was immediately responded to by a third sound of the cannon, at the same moment the English anthem of *God save the King*, burst in full volume upon the ear, and a band of men, attired in British uniform, with their faces hidden by masks, entered the apartment. The American officers drew their swords, but Washington cool and collected, stood with his arms folded upon his breast, quietly remarking to them, "Be calm gentlemen, this is an hour we did not anticipate." Then turning to Rugsdale, said, "Speak, sir, what does this mean?"

"It means," replied the traitor, placing his hand upon the shoulder of Washington, "that you are my prisoner. In the name of King George, I arrest you."

"Never!" exclaimed the General. "We may be cut to pieces, but surrender we will not. Therefore give way," and he waved his sword to the guard who stood with their muskets levelled as if ready to fire, should they attempt to escape. In an instant were their weapons reversed, and dropping their masks to the horror of Rugsdale, and the agreeable surprise of Washington, his own brave party, whom he had left in charge of the barge, stood revealed before him.

"Seize that traitor!" exclaimed the commander. "In ten minutes from this moment, let him be a spectacle between the heavens and the earth." The wife and the daughter clung to his knees in supplication, but an irrevocable oath had passed his lips, that never should treason receive forgiveness after that of the miscreant Arnold. "For my own life," he said, while tears rolled down his noble countenance at the agony of the wife and daughter, "for my own life, I heed not, but the liberty of my native land—the welfare of millions demand this sacrifice—for the sake of humanity, I pity him, but my oath, and now in the presence of Heaven, I swear I will not forgive him."

Like a thunder bolt fell these words upon the hearts of the wife and daughter. They sank lifeless into the arms of the domestics, and when they recovered to consciousness, Rugsdale had atoned for his treason by the sacrifice of his life.

It appeared that the Indian girl, who was an especial favorite, and domesticated in the family, had overheard the intention of Rugsdale to betray the American General, and other valuable officers, that evening, into the hands of the British, for which purporse, they had been invited to "*this feast of Judas.*" Hating, in her heart, the enemies of America, who had driven her tribe from their native forests, she resolved to frustrate the design, and consequently waylaid the steps of Washington as we have described, but failing in her noble purpose, she had then recourse to the party left in possession of the boat.

Scarcely had she imparted her information, and the shadows of the night closed around, when a company of British soldiers were discovered making their way rapidly towards the banks of the Hudson, within a short distance of the spot where the American party was waiting the return of their commander. Bold in the cause of liberty, and knowing that immediate action could alone preserve him, they rushed upon, and overpowered them, stripped them of their uniforms and arms, bound them hand and foot, placed them in their boat, and under charge of two of their companions sent them to an American camp at West Point. Having disguised themselves in habiliments of the enemy, they proceeded to the house of Rugsdale, where, at the appointed time and sign, made known to them by the Indian, they opportunely arrived to the relief of Washington, and the confusion of the traitor.

From the Philadelphia Saturday Courier.

Pompeii as it now is, by the author of "Naples as it is"—Portici and Ressina—Torre del Greco—The Mercato—The Colossum—The Forum—The Strada Mercanti—Unfinished works of art, dwellings, shops, stalls, &c—Strada del Mare—Ancient Roman road—Diomedes—The sad evidences of the scene of "molten horror!"

From the northern end of Naples a continuous line of buildings, composed of houses, villas, and manufactories, binds the margin of the bay, and communicates with the picturesque town of Portici and Resina, from whence the opposite coast advances immediately towards the sea, and forms the site on which the delightful villages of Sorrento and Castellomare rest. Portici, the first village from Naples on this route, is divided from the town of Resina by the summer residence of the King of Naples, beneath which the traveller passes on his way to the interesting remains of Pompeii and Herculaneum. "Torre del Greco," destroyed in the eruption of 1794, is replaced by a picturesque village bearing the same name, from whence a gradual ascent, of probably a mile in length, terminates at the summit of the high ground which borders the excavations at Pompeii, and affords the visitor an interesting (though at this point) curtailed view of this city. The main road terminates here, and at once introduces the stranger to a miserable modern dwelling, though which are approached the classic remains of Pompeii. He proceded to enter the Mercato, or market-place of the ancients, consisting of an open triangular space, surrounded by seventy-six portions of Ionic columns, which served, at a period of prosperity, to support a gallery and inclose beneath the pedistrian dealers and their merchandise from the scorching sun or autumnal rain. From this spot, now overrun with weeds, and partly planted with young unhealthy trees, or choked with rank and withered grass, the visitor is hurried, in the opposite direction, to a small temple, composed of four Ionic pillars and pediment, resting on a double flight of marble steps, behind which the secret means of ascent to the altar are exposed, and the situation of the priest at the moment when he delivered the oracle. Before this interresting place of antiquity remain the sacrificial altas, and the barrier stones which, during the ceremony, prevented the intrusion of the populace. Hence, a path diverges across the rising ground which environs this ruin, and along which the traveller is conducted, amidst plantations of vine and cane, to the remotest point of the city, where, in a hollow, probably of a mile in circumference, stands the Colosseum, a building similar in every architectural feature to that of Rome. It is an accepted idea that it was the theatere in which the people of Pompeii were collected at the moment when the destruction of the town was in progress. Returning from this point the city is re-entered at the summit of the tragic and comic theatres, down the steps of which you tread to gain the forum, the courts of justice, and prisons; but these (like numerous other interesting spots of antiquity,) despoiled of their sculpture, are now only interesting by the knowledge we have of the use to which they were applied. From the Forum (an oblong, open space of 50 yards by 25), a small and uninteresting street intersects the Strada Mercanti, in which dwelt the traders, manufacturers, and artists; which is evident by the numerous remains of vases, surgical instruments, jars, and unfinished works of art, found in their proper order beneath the fallen buildings. On entering this street the dwelling-house and manufactory of an earthen vase dealer attracts attention, by a bas-relievo placed above the doorway, representing a man supporting a jar and in the act of completing a sale. Opposite this building (which is dilapidated) is situated what was once the residence of a surgeon, comprising the sitting-apartment, waiting-rooms, public shop, and laboratory, all in exquisite preservation: it is the only fabric of an ordinary kind possessing the ascending steps to the dormitory. Numerous small shops, or stalls, with their private apartments, extend a distance of eighty or one hundred yards, when the attention is called to several oblong blocks of stone, placed at intervals from footpath to footpath; they served, at the period of Pompeii's prosperity, as a communication for the pedestrian during the heavy rains which in the autumnal seasons chocked up the narrow and deep chariot way. Crossing by this means to the opposite pavement, the magazine of a wine and oil merchant is entered, in which remain the counters, jars, and other fittings-up belonging to the trade, in exact order, as at the period of their owner's destruction or flight. Here the excavations are in process of continuation, and many half buried remains, with their lazy excavators and ill-clad soldiers loitering away their time, complete one of the most interesting spots in Pompeii, and direct the wanderer to the Strada del Mare, which originally communicated with the sea, but now conducts to well cultivated fields of vine and cane, where may still be traced the outline of the ancient fort and harbour. The Dogana, or custom house faces this spot; and overlooks the ancient Roman road, which gradually descends and terminates at the porto, or gate-way, on the exterior of which rest the ruins of an hostelry; at this the benighted traveller remained until the morning's sun permitted his entering the city. This building commences the Strada della Tomba, where lay the remains of the citizens of Pompeii. On either side of this road, costly and elegan monuments are erected and in several, the bodies deposited there previously to the destruction of the town have been permitted to remain. The approach is prevented by a low stone wall, running the whole length of the road, at the termination of which the visitor unexpectedly enters the private vaults of the merchant Diomedes, through the center of which a communication is formed with the first and second stories, where the sitting and sleeping apartments are situated; and which still dazzle the eye with their brilliant colours. By means of a small door formed in the lower story of this villa, the visitor decends a flight of fifteen or twenty steps, and enters the vaults where the most valuable property was deposited; and where the familly sought safety when the devouring element first rushed over the city. Vainly trusting to the strong stone walls for protection, the principal inhabitants of the mansion fled at once to this spot; where a lingering death awaited them The scorching lava, which overwhelmed and destroyed every perishable object, at last rose to the level of their retreat, and shot, with a sulphurtuous fire and stifling vapour through the narrow apertures by which light and fresh air were previously admitted. In this miserable condition many sought the door but in vain; the lava rushed tumultuously in, and in the agony of despair they attempted to force a passage through the impenetrable stone work. In the court-yard were found two skeletons, supposed to lie the master and his slave, overtaken in their flight by the "molten horror." Near the former was found a bag of gold coin, and in the hand of the latter, a bunch of keys and a lamp. This building completes the course the visitor takes in a hasty view of Pompeii, and at the termination of the grounds adjoining, his carriage, having made a circuit of the city, is found waiting for him.

Intellect.

We are all wise. The difference between persons is not in wisdom but in art. I knew, in an academical club, a person who, seeing my whim for writing, fancied that my experiences were somewhat superior; whilst I saw that his experiences were as good as mine. Give them to me and I would make the same use of them. He held the old; I had the habit of tacking together the old and new, which he did not use to exercise. This may hold in the great examples. Perhaps if we should meet Shakspeare, we should not be conscious of any steep inferiority; no: but of a great equality—only that he possessed a strange skill of using, of classifying his facts, which we lacked. For, notwithstanding our utter incapacity to produce anything like Hamlet or Othello, see the perfect reception this wit and immense knowledge of life, and liquid eloquence finds in us all.

If you gather apples in the sunshine, or make hay and hoe corn, and then retire within doors, and shut your eyes and press them with your hand, you shall still see apples hanging in the bright light, with leaves thereto, or the tasseled grass, or the corn flags, and this for five or six hours afterwards. There lie the impressions on the retentive organ, though you know it not. So lies the whole series of natural images with which your life has made you acquainted, in your memory, though you know it not, and a thrill of passion flashes light on their dark chamber, and the active power seizes instantly the fit image, as the word of its momentary thought.

It is long ere we discover how rich we are.—Our history, we are sure, is quite tame. We have nothing to write nothing to infer. But our wiser years still run back to the despised recollections of childhood, and always we are fishing up some wonderful article out of that pond; until, by-and-by, we begin to suspect that the biography of one foolish person, we know, is, in reality, nothing less than the miniature paraphrase of the one hundred volumes of the Universal History.—[*Emerson.*

A CRAFT-Y SPEECH.—Mr. Lapstone, the shoemaker, then rose and said: "Mr. Cheerman, 'my voice is still for war,' as the man says in the play. We should immediately renew the conflict with our *sole* and *strap* our opponents.—My *upper leather's prime*, and I can *hammer* away yet without getting the *stitch*. Who's afeard? They have *druv* a *peg* into our quarters, that's a fact—but we have found out *where the shoe pinches*—and our *last* won't be our *end*, while we *waz* warm in the good cause."

AYRSHIRE COURTSHIP.—A respectable farmer in the parish of Cammock, being a widower, went courting a young lady, the daughter of a neighboring farmer, in the parish of Auchinleck. The farmer, who was no great orator, but was young, had a good person and was in affluent circumstances, addressed his fair one rather bluntly and proposed marriage without much ceremony. "Deed, Jamie, I'll tak ye, but ye maun gie me my dues o' courtin' for a' that." The wedding took place accordingly.

Jack Downing's Cousin.

Blackberry pulling, or Sally Ann and the feller with the long hair, embracing an illustration of the difference between love and hornets.

To the Editor of the Lafayette Gazettes:

Mister Editur: Did you ever in the hull coures o' your natural life go a blackberryin'? If you haint, golly grashus, why you don't know nothin' no more about real laborsavin', high pressiur, galvanic-lectifyin' sport than the but eend o' nothin' arter it's been whittled. Lor' ha' massy upon offiss-holders! why nothin' in all creation can come up to blackberryin', but gitting' dumped ont'n a slay into a snow bank, and even that aint as good when it aint a moonshiny night. Merry and merry is the time when a lot o' the Jordan Spankers—that's what our village boys was nicknamed—would raise a party o' gals after the grain harvistin' was over, and afore corn and 'taters was ripe, and start off early in the mornin' for Hop Toad Hill, where the blackberries was ecnamost as plentiful as muskeeturs in these diggins, and sich all-fired prime times as we'd have was a caution to forriners.

Fust off, when all hands got collected, and a lot o' sutthin' to eat, pork an' beans, new cider, goose berry pies, green corn, lasses gingerbread an' a smart sprinklin' of other good things were pervided, lokermote; the gals all a walkin' by their selves; the gals with their tongues a runnin' about scandle, new ribbins kaliko gowns an' sich consarns, jest as fast as a saw mill in a freshet; and the fellers a gabbin' about horses, cattle, gineral masters, an' corn shukins—a tellin' how 'twas all Ike Shaw's kerelessness that made his grain mouldy—that Jim Bingy was the orfulest liar that ever was, and that Hen Sprague told uncle Seth that Zebe Armstoing's wife had heered that Harrison Stebbins hadn't the guns to go on with his new frame house; and that a comm' so strait from one who'd orter know all about it, all hands sot it rite down for a fact; an' said that it sarved him jest rite; and then to think of his havin' the sass to build a house, without tellin' the hull village how many rooms there was to be on the fust floor, an' he a member o' the church tu—"it sarved him jest rite, by crackey!" So we'd keep a torkin' till we cum to the hill; then all hands div rite intue the bushes and brambles; and sich a scramblin' and scratchin' for blackberries as there was, wasn't to be sneezed at.

It happened that on one o' these blackberrin' frolics that a sartin' long haired feller, with a leetle bunch rite over his mouth—looking' at a distance just as though he'd been among the pots an' kettles, and got a great gob of crock on his upper lip—was a visitin' down our way, an appeared to have taken an' amazi' fancy to Sally Ann, *the* Sally Ann that I'd been payin' 'tention, tu; kep a chattin' to her the hull livelong times an' I snum if I could scarcely b'leve my own natteral senses when he begun to pick berries an' put 'em intu her basket; and she not sayin' a word agin it. Wal I guess as how I was a little riled to see myself cut a drift in that fashion, an' I had a great mind tu go off and shin found some other gal, jest for spite, but somehow or 'nother I wanted to keep an eye on that dandy. So tu Sally says I, "Ther's a smart sprinkin' ov berries over here—I guess a leetle more than grow around your way."

"Oh, they're thick as puddin' here," says she: "I calculate that you are pooty consumedly tick," says I.

"You-aw remarks are demd supawfluous," says the long haired creetur.

Suz alive! but wan't my dander up to hear myself call'd a "demd superflus"—down I slat the basket and upsot all the barries—marches rite to him jest as brassy as a hull militia trainin', an' says I, "ony you call me a porpus or a superflus agin, an' see how I'll go to work an' spile your hansum countenance of ye."

With that, Sally she bust out a crying, and I vow if I could help boo-hooing a leetle myself, I felt so conflusticated.

"You-aw laboring under an erraw," says he "but awnaw demands an explawnation—awm demd."

"Wal," says I, your langwidge wants explainin', that's a fact."

So he turned round to set down, hauled out his kandkercher, an' as I hope to be saved went to dustin' off the top of a hornets' neest, and afore one could say 'git out,' sot down on't tu explain Gorashus! didn't the hornets come at him for squashin' their neest, and didn't he run an' holler, an' scoot thro' the briar bushes, and tear his trowserloons—an' the gals snikkered out, an' the fellers haw-hawed till they was ecnamost ded, tu see that dandy marvel down in the main road, without enny hat, his trowsers all split up, his hair a flyin' in the wind like a hosses tail, an' the hornets a goin' it tu kill. Sally was shockin' shamed of actin' so, but we soon made up, and sich prime sport as all hands had for the rest of the day, wasn't to be beat. Long Locks mended up his trowserloons—they were the ony ones he had—and sneeked out'n our village that day, an' haint showed his nose there since—the poor creetur said he found no less than tew dozzen ded hornets in his boots arter he took 'em off! We come from the blackberryin' in pairs and not as we went—had a loud cargo o' berries, and I do not b'leve that one on us 'll ever forgit the haw-hawin' we had about the feller who sot down on the honet's neest.

Yours, truly,
JEHOSHAPHAT JENKINS.

MAKING OUT WELL.—Some of the Yankees who go "out West," thinking they are to find a perfect *El Dorado*, do not make out so well after all. One of them, who recently returned to his native town, was interrogated as follows by an old friend and school fellow:

"Well, Zeph, how have you made out by your journey?"

"How have I made out!"

"Yes."

"Why, I've made out darnation well. *I've made out to get hum agin*, and that's what I call doin' plaguy good business considerin' every thing."

LESSONS OF HISTORY.—If men could learn from history, what lessons it might teach us!—But passion and party blind our eyes; and the light which experience gives is a lantern on the stern, which shines only on the waves behind us!—[*Coleridge.*

STATE OF MAINE.

TREASURER'S OFFICE,
AUGUSTA, May 15, 1841.

WHEREAS an Act, entitled an Act, relative to the collection of State Taxes and assessments made by County Commissioners, passed February 17, 1836, provides that whenever a State Tax has been lawfully assessed on any township or tract of land, not taxable by the Assessors of any town or plantation, the Treasurer of the State shall within three months from the assessment by the Legislature publish said assessment three weeks successively in the newspaper of the printer to the State, and in some newspaper printed in the County where such land may lie, if such newspaper therebe;—therein notifying all persons interested in such lands, that the same are holden and encumbered to the State for the payment of the assessments thereon and for the repayment of all such sums as the State may have paid to discharge any taxes or rates assessed by County Commissioners. And that if any State Tax upon any township or tract of land which shall have been advertised as aforesaid together with the interest, at the rate of twenty per cent. per annum, to be computed from the expiration of one year from the date of the Act of assessment, shall not have been paid into the State Treasury for the space of four years next after passing the Act of assessment by the Legislature, or if any sum advanced to the County Treasurer or credited by the State as aforesaid for the payment of any assessed by the Tax County Commissioners upon such township or tract together with the interest required thereon as aforesaid, shall not have been paid into the State Treasury within four years from the giving of credit to said County Treasurer on the State's Books as aforesaid, then in either such case said township or tract shall be wholly forfeited and vest in the State, free and quiet from all claims by any former owner or owners, and the same shall be held and owned by the State by a title perfect and indefeasable. And whereas an Act entitled an Act to apportion and assess upon the inhabitants of this State a Tax of two hundred and one thousand six hundred eighty three dollars and fifty cents, passed April 17, 1841, provides that the townships and other tracts of land included and described in the following schedule shall be assessed and pay the several sums with which they respectively stand charged in said schedule.

Therefore, in pursuance of the provisions of said Acts, the proprietors and all other persons interested in the townships and other tracts of unimproved land described in said schedule, are hereby notified that unless the Taxes for the year 1841 assessed as therein charged are paid within one year from the date of the Act of assessment, said taxes will then be subject to interest at the rate of twenty per cent. per annum, and if not paid together with interest as aforesaid within four years from the date of the Act of assessment aforesaid, then said townships and other tracts of land will be wholly forfeited to the State.

COUNTY OF HANCOCK.

No. 1, North Division	Twenty-five dollars seventy-two cents,	25 72
No. 2, do. do.	Fourteen dollars fifty-one cents,	14 51
No. 3, do. do.	Sixteen dollars sixty-eight cents,	16 68
No. 4, do. do.	Sixteen dollars sixty-eight cents,	16 68
Strip north of No. 3, N. Divis.	Five dollars twenty-six cents,	5 26
do. do. 4, do.	Five dollars twenty-six cents,	5 26
No. 7, South Division,	Five dollars fifty-seven cents,	5 57
No. 8, do. do.	Two dollars sixty cents,	2 60
No. 10, adj. Steuben,	Six dollars fifty-seven cents,	6 57
No. 16, Middle Division,	Fourteen dollars fifty-one cents,	14 51
No. 21, do. do.	Fourteen dollars fifty-one cents,	14 51
No. 22, do. do.	Fourteen dollars fifty-one cents,	14 51
No. 28, do. do.	Fourteen dollars fifty-one cents,	14 51
No. 32, do. do.	Fourteen dollars fifty-one cents,	14 51
No. 33, do. do.	Fourteen dollars fifty-one cents,	14 51
No. 34, do. do.	Fourteen dollars fifty-one cents,	14 51
No. 35, do. do.	Fourteen dollars fifty-one cents,	14 51
No. 39, do. do.	Fourteen dollars fifty-one cents,	14 51
No. 40, do. do.	Fourteen dollars fifty-one cents,	14 51
No. 41, do. do.	Twenty-three dollars twenty cents,	23 20
Butter Island,	Two dollars seventy-eight cents,	2 78
Eagle do.	Two dollars nine cents,	2 09
Spr. Head and Bear do.	One dollar fifty cents,	1 50
Beech do.	Eighty-four cents,	84
Hog do.	One dollar thirty cents,	1 30
Bradbury do.	One dollar twenty-two cents,	1 22
Pond and Western do.	Thirty-eight cents,	38
Little Spr. Head do.	Thirty-five cents,	35
Pond do.	One dollar twenty cents,	1 20
Calf do.	Seventy-four cents,	74
West Black do.	Twenty-two cents,	22
East Black do.	Twenty-two cents,	22
Placentia do.	Thirty-six cents,	36
Long do.	Seventy-two cents,	72
Old Harbor do.	Twenty-two cents,	22
Marshall's do.	One dollar nine cents,	1 09
Great Duck do.	Seven cents,	07
Matinicus do.	Two dollars sixteen cents,	2 16
Pickering's do.	Eighty-seven cents,	87

COUNTY OF WASHINGTON.

No. 14, East Division,	Twenty-three dollars ninety-two cents,	23 92
No. 18, do. do.	Fourteen dollars fifty cents,	14 50
No. 19, do. do.	Fourteen dollars fifty cents,	14 50
No. 21, do. do.	Eleven dollars sixty cents,	11 60
No. 26, do. do.	Fourteen dollars fifty cents,	14 50
No. 27, do. do.	Eleven dollars sixty cents,	11 60
No. 23, do. do. W. half,	Eight dollars seventy cents,	8 70
No. 23, do. do. E. half,	Five dollars eight cents,	5 08
No. 17, Middle Division,	Seven dollars twenty-five cents,	7 25
No. 15, do. do.	Eight dollars seventy cents,	8 70
No. 19, do. do.	Twelve dollars thirty-two cents,	12 32
No. 24, do. do.	Seventeen dollars forty cents,	17 40
No. 25, do. do.	Seventeen dollars forty cents,	17 40
No. 29, do. do.	Fifteen dollars ninety-five cents,	15 95
No. 30, do. do.	Fifteen dollars ninety-five cents,	15 95
No. 31, do. do.	Eighteen dollars eighty-five cents,	18 85
No. 36, do. do.	Twenty-four dollars sixty-five cents,	24 65
No. 37, do. do.	Fifteen dollars ninety-five cents,	15 95
No. 42, do. do.	Twenty-three dollars ninety-two cents,	23 92
No. 43, do. do.	Twenty-four dollars sixty-five cents,	24 65
No. 5, North Division,	Eight dollars seventy cents,	8 70
No. 6, do. do.	Eleven dollars sixty cents,	11 60
Two mile strip N. of No. 5,	Two dollars eighteen cents,	2 18
Two mile strip N. of No. 6,	Two dollars eighteen cents,	1 18
No. 1, R. 1, N. Bingham Pur.	Fourteen dollars fifty cents,	14 50
No. 3, R. 1, do. do. Hinkley's,	Eighteen dollars eighty-five cents,	18 85
No. 1, R. 2, do. do. Dyer's,	Twenty dollars thirty cents,	20 30
No. 2, R. 2, do. do. Wait's,	Seventeen dollars forty cents,	17 40
No. 3, R. 2, do. do. Tallmadge	Fifteen dollars ninety-five cents,	15 95
N. half No. 1, R. 3, N. B. Pur.	Seven dollars twenty-five cents,	7 25
S. half No. 1, R. 3, do. do.	Seven dollars twenty-five cents,	7 25
No. 1, R. 4, Vanceborough,	Fourteen dollars fifty cents,	14 50
Half No. 5, R. 1, Lenox,	Eight dollars seventy cents,	8 70
W. half No. 6, R. 1, Amherst,	Seven dollars twenty-five cents,	7 25
East half No. 6, R. 1,	Seven dollars twenty-five cents,	7 25
East half No. 6, R. 2,	Eight dollars seventy cents,	8 70
N. E. quarter No. 7, R. 2, N. B. Purchase,	Three dollars sixty-three cents,	3 63
½ No. 7, R. 2, N. Bingham Purchase,	Ten dollars fifteen cents,	10 15
S. half No. 9, R. 2, do. do. do.	Eight dollars seventy cents,	8 70
N. half No. 9, R. 2, do. do. do.	Eight dollars seventy cents,	8 70
No. 8, R. 3, North Bing. Pur.	Seventeen dollars forty cents,	17 40
No. 9, R. 3, do. do. do.	Eleven dollars sixty cents,	11 60
No. 10, R. 3, do. do. do.	Fifteen dollars ninety-five cents,	15 95
No. 11, R. 3, do. do. do.	Five dollars seven cents,	5 70
W. pt. No. 9, R. 4, N. B. Pur., Danforth,	Eight dollars seventy cents,	8 70
E. pt. N. 9, R. 4, N. B. Purchase,	Fourteen dollars fifty cents,	14 50

COUNTY OF KENNEBECK.

Clinton Gore,	Eleven dollars sixty cents,	11 60
Territory N. of Albion,	Ten dollars fifteen cents,	10 15

COUNTY OF OXFORD.

Andover North Surplus,	Eleven dollars sixty cents,	11 60
Andover West Surplus,	Eight dollars seventy cents,	8 70
No. 2, S. of Rumford,	Seventeen dollars forty cents,	17 40
A, R. 1,	Eleven dollars sixty cents,	11 60
B,	Seventeen dollars forty cents,	17 40
A, R. 2,	Thirteen dollars five cents,	13 05
C,	Eleven dollars sixty cents,	11 60
C. surplus,	Five dollars eighty cents,	5 80
No. 4, R. 1, W. Bing. Pur.	Fourteen dollars fifty cents,	14 50
" 5, R. 1, do. do.	Fourteen dollars fifty cents,	14 50
" 4, R. 2, do. do.	Ten dollars fifteen cents,	10 15
" 5, R. 2, do. do.	Ten dollars fifteen cents,	10 15
" 4, R. 3, do. do.	Eight dollars seventy cents,	8 70
" 5, R. 3, do. do.	Ten dollars fifteen cents,	10 15
" 4, R. 4, do. do.	Eight dollars seventy cents,	8 70
" 5, R. 4, do. do.	Eight dollars seventy cents,	8 70
E. half No. 5, R. 5, do. do.	Four dollars thirty-five cents,	4 35

COUNTY OF PISCATAQUIS.

No. 4, R. 8, N. of Waldo Pat.	Five dollars eighty cents,	5 80
No. 8, R. 8, do. do.	Seventeen dollars forty cents,	17 40
No. 5, R. 9, do. do.	Eleven dollars sixty cents,	11 60
N hf. No. 6, R. 9, do. do.	Five dollars eighty cents,	5 80
S. hf. No. 6, R. 9, do. do.	Five dollars eighty cents,	5 80
No. 3, R. 5, Bingham Pur.	Seventeen dollars forty cents,	17 40
N. o. 2, R. 6, do. do.	Seven dollars twenty-five cents,	7 25
A, R. 9, W. from E. line State,	Eleven dollars sixty cents,	11 60
No. 1, R. 9, do. do. do.	Fourteen dollars fifty cents,	14 50
No. 4, R. 9, do. do. do.	Fourteen dollars fifty cents,	14 50
A, R. 10, do. do. do. E. hf.	Eleven dollars sixty cents,	11 60
A, R. 10, do. do. do. W. hf.	Eight dollars seventy cents,	8 70
No. 1, R. W. fm E. line St.	Fourteen dollars fifty cents,	14 50
No. 2, R. 10, do. do. do.	Eleven dollars sixty cents,	11 60
No. 3, R. 10, do. do. do.	Eight dollars seventy cents,	8 70
A, R. 11, do. do. do.	Twenty dollars thirty cents,	20 30
B. R. 11, do. do. do.	Eleven dollars sixty cents,	11 60
No. 1, R. 11, do. do. do.	Twenty dollars thirty cents,	20 30
A, R. 12, do. do. do. S. hf.	Eight dollars seventy cents,	8 70
A, R. 12 do. do. do. N. hf.	Eleven dollars sixty cents,	11 60
No. 1, R. 12, do. do. S. 2-3	Eight dollars seventy cents,	8 70
No. 1, R. 12, do. do. do. N. 1-3	Eleven dollars sixty cents,	11 60
No. 2, R. 12, do. do. do.	Twenty dollars thirty cents,	20 30
No. 3, R. 12, do. do. do. E. hf.	Ten dollars fifteen cents,	10 15
No. 3, R. 12, do. do. do. W. hf.	Seven dollars twenty-five cents,	7 25
A 2, R 13 & 14, do do do Lake Gore Tract,	Five dollars eighty cents,	5 80
A, R. 11, W. from E. line State,	Fourteen dollars fifty cents,	14 50
A, R. 14, W. from E. State,	Fourteen dollars fifty cents,	14 50
A, R. 13, do. do. do.	Fourteen dollars fifty cents,	14 50
No. 1, R. 14, do. do. do.	Eleven dollars sixty cents,	11 60
Middlesex Canal,	Thirteen dollars five cents,	13 05
E. half No. 3, R. 14 and 15,	Fourteen dollars fifty cents,	14 50
W. half No. 6, R. 14 and 15,	Seven dollars twenty-five cents,	7 25
E. half Sebomook,	Eight dollars seventy cents,	8 70
Day's Academy Grant, East of Moosehead Lake,	Four dollars thirty-five cents,	4 35
Dugar Island,	Two dollars ninety cents,	2 90
Satir Island,	Seventy-three cents,	73
Four Island,	Twenty-nine cents,	29

COUNTY OF FRANKLIN.

No. 6, near Berlin	Four dollars thirty-five cents,	4 35
No. 4, N. part Bing. Pur.	Five dollars eighty cents,	5 80
No. 4, R. 2, Bingham Purchase,	Seven dollars twenty-five cents,	7 25
No. 3, R. 2, do. do.	Seven dollars twenty-five cents,	7 25
S. ½ No 4, R. 3, do. do.	Four dollars thirty-five cents,	4 35
D,	Eight dollars seventy cents,	8 70
E,	Eight dollars seventy cents,	8 70
No. 2, R. 1, W. Bing. Pur.	Eleven dollars sixty cents,	11 60
No. 3, R. 1, do. do. do.	Fourteen dollars fifty cents,	14 50
No. 2, R. 2, do. do. do.	Twenty one dollars seventy-five cents,	21 75
No. 3, R. 2, do. do. do.	Twenty-three dollars twenty cents,	23 20
N. ½ No. 1, R. 3, do. do. do.	Eight dollars seventy cents,	8 70
S. ½ No. 1, R. 3, do. do. do.	Four dollars thirty-five cents,	4 35
No. 2, R. 3, do. do. do.	Eleven dollars sixty cents,	11 60
No. 3, R. 3, do. do. do.	Eleven dollars sixty cents,	11 60
N. ½ No. 1, R. 4, do. do. do.	Eleven dollars sixty cents,	11 60
S. ½ No. 2, R. 4, do. do. do.	Five dollars eighty cents,	5 80
N. ½ No 2, R. 4, do. do. do.	Ten dollars fifteen cents,	10 15
No. 1, R. 5, do. do. do.	Fourteen dollars fifty cents,	14 50
No. 2, R. 5, do. do. do.	Fourteen dollars fifty cents,	14 50
S 2-3 No 1, R 6, do. do. do.	Ten dollars fifteen cents,	10 15
W ½ No 2, R. 6, do. do. do.	Eleven dollars sixty cents,	11 60

COUNTY OF SOMERSET.

No. 1, R. 2, Bing. Pur. West of Kennebec river,	Seventeen dollars forty cents,	17 40
No. 2, R. 2, do. do. do.	Thirteen dollars five cents,	13 05
No. 1, R. 3, do. do. do.	Four dollars thirty-five cents,	4 35
No. 2, R. 3, do. do. do.	Sixteen dollars twenty-four cents,	16 24
No. 3, R. 3, do. do. do.	Seventeen dollars forty cents,	17 40
No. 1-2 4, R. 3, do. do. do.	Five dollars eighty cents,	5 80
No. 1, R. 4, do. do. do.	Ten dollars fifteen cents,	10 15
No. 2, R. 4, do. do. do.	Thirteen dollars five cents,	13 05
No. 3, R. 4, do. do. do.	Thirteen dollars five cents,	13 05
No. 4, R. 4, do. do. do.	Thirteen dollrrs five cents,	13 05
No. 1, R. 5, do. do. do.	Twenty-one dollars seventy-five cents,	21 75
No. 2, R. 5, do. do. do.	Fourteen dollars fifty cents,	15 50
No. 3, R. 5, do. do. do.	Fourteen dollars fifty cents,	14 50
No. 4, R. 5, do. do. do.	Fourteen dollars fifty cents,	14 50
No. 1, R. 6, do. do. do.	Twenty-one dollars seventy-five cents,	21 75
E. pt. No. 2, R. 6, do. do. do. Crocker's pt.	Seven dollars twenty-five cents,	7 25
W. pt. No. 2. R. 6, do. do. do. Johnson's mt.	One dollar forty-five cents,	1 45
No. 3, R. 6, Bing. Pur. West of Kennebec River,	Eight dollars seventy cents,	8 70
No. 4, R. 6, do. do. do.	Seventeen dollars forty cents,	17 40
No. 5, R. 6, do. do. do.	Thirteen dollars five cents,	13 05
No. 1, R. 7, do. do. do.	Ten dollars fifteen cents,	10 15
No. 2, R. 7, do. do. do.	Thirteen dollars five cents,	13 05
No. 3, R. 7, do. do. do.	Five dollars eighty cents,	5 80
No. 4, R. 7, do. do. do.	Four dollars thirty-five cents,	4 35
No. 5, R. 7, do. do. do.	Ten dollars fifteen cents,	10 15
No. 6, R. 7, do. do. do.	Five dollars eighty cents,	5 80
No. 1, R. 3, Bing. Pur. East of Kennebec river,	Eleven dollars sixty cents,	11 60
No. 2, R. 3, do. do. do.	Fourteen dollars fifty cents,	14 50
No. 1, R. 4, do. do. do.	Fourteen dollars fifty cents,	14 50
No. 2, R. 4, do. do. do.	Seventeen dollars forty cents,	17 40
No. 1, R. 5, do. do. do.	Ten dollars fifteen cents,	10 15
No. 2, R. 5, do. do. do.	Seventeen dollars forty cents,	17 40
No. 1, R. 6, do. do. do.	Five dollars eighty cents,	5 80
S. pt. No. 1, R. 1, N. of Bing. Pur. Taunton & Raynham.	Seventeen dollars forty cents,	17 40
N. pt. No. 1, R. 1, N. B. Pur. strip N. Taunton & Raynham,	Five dollars eighty cents,	5 80
S. pt. No. 2, R. 1, N. Bing. Pur. Sandwich Academy,	Seventeen dollars forty cents,	17 40
N pt No 2, R 1, N Bing. Pur. strip N. Sandwich Academy,	Five dollars eighty cents,	5 80
N. 3, R 1, N. Bingham Pur. Lond Pond,	Twenty-seven dollars fifty-five cents,	27 55
No. 4, R 1, do. do. do. Moose River,	Eight dollars seventy cents,	8 70
No. 5, R 2, do do do Ethenne,	Eight dollars seventy cents,	8 70
No. 1, R 2, do do do Tomhegan,	Fourteen dollars fifty cents,	14 50
No. 2, R 2, do do do. Brassua,	Twenty-three dollars twenty cents,	23 20
No 3, R 2, do do do Thorndike,	Seventeen dollars forty cents,	17 40
Pt. 4, R 2, do do do. Granted soldiers,	Eleven dollars sixty cents,	11 60
No 5, R 2, do do do. Dennis,	Eleven dollars sixty cents,	11 60
No. 1, R 3, do. do. do. West, Middlesex,	Fifteen dollars ninety-five cents,	15 95
Pt. 2, R 3, do do do. Soldiers,	Seventeen dollars forty cents,	17 40
No 5, R 3, do do do Sandy bay,	Two dollars ninety cents,	2 90
No 1, R 4, do do do. Plymouth,	Eleven dollars sixty cents,	11 60
1-2 No.2, R 4, do do do Pittston,	Five dollars eighty cents,	5 80
2-3 No. 2, R 4, do. do. do.	Eight dollars seventy cents,	8 70
W. half Seboomook,	Five dollars eighty cents,	5 80

COUNTY OF PENOBSCOT.

No. 3, R 1, N. Bingham Pur.	Fourteen dollars fifty cents,	14 50
No. 4, R, 1, do. do. do.	Eleven dollars sixty cents,	11 60
W. hf. No. 6, R 2, N. of Bingham Purchase,	Seven dollars twenty-five cents,	7 25
No. 6, R 3, do. do. do.	Seventeen dollars forty cents,	17 40
3-4 No. 7, R 3, do. do. do.	Thirteen dollars five cents,	13 05
S W 1-4 No 6, R 4, do do do.	Seven dollars twenty-five cents,	7 25
3-4 No. 6, R 4, do. do. do.	Eleven dollars sixty cents,	11 60
No. 7, R 4, do. do. do.	Fifteen dollars ninety-five cents,	15 95
No. 4, Riv. T. do. do. do.	Fifty-eight dollars,	58 00
No. 2, R 8, N. Woldo Pat.	Eleven dollars sixty cents,	11 60
E. 1-2 No. 3, R 8, do do do.	Two dollars ninety cents,	2 90
No. 2, R 9, do do do.	Fourteen dollars fifty cents,	14 50
No. 3, R 9, do do do.	Eleven dollars sixty cents,	11 60
S. 1-2 A, R 6, W. from East line State,	Ten dollars fifteen cents,	10 50
N. 1-2 A, R 6, do do do	Eight dollars seventy cents,	8 70
S. 1-2 No. 1, R 6, do do do.	Eight dollars seventy cents,	8 70
N. 1-2 No. 1, R 6, do do do.	Eight dollars seventy cents,	8 70
No. 2, R 6, do do do.	Eleven dollars sixty cents,	11 60
S. 1-2 No. 3, R 6, do do do.	Seven dollars twenty-five cents,	7 25
Pt N 1-2 No 3, R 6, do do do.	Seven dollars twenty-five cents,	7 25
A, R 7, do do do.	Fifteen dollars ninety five cents,	15 95
No. 1, R 7, do do do.	Twenty-one dollars seventy-five cents,	21 75
No. 2, R 7, do do do.	Five dollars eighty cents,	5 80
No. 3, R 7, do do do.	Seventeen dollars forty cents,	17 40
No. 6, R 7, do do do.	Fourteen dollars fifty cents,	14 50
No. 7, R 7, do do do.	Fourteen dollars fifty cents,	14 50
A, R 8, do do do.	Eleven dollars sixty cents,	11 60
No. 1, R 8, do do do.	Fourteen dollars fifty cents,	14 50
S. 1-2 No. 2, R 8, do do do.	Seven dollars twenty-five cents,	7 25
N. 1-2 No. 2 R 8, do do do.	Seven dollars twenty-five cents,	7 25
E. 1-2 No. 2, R 8, do do do.	Seven dollars twenty-five cents,	7 25
No. 4, R 8, do do do.	Fourteen dollars fifty cents,	14 50
No. 5, R 8, do do do.	Fourteen dollars fifty cents,	14 50
Pt. No. 2, Indian Purchase,	Eight dollars seventy cents,	8 70
No. 3, do do.	Seventeen dollars forty cents,	17 40
Z. N. No. 2, Indian Pur.	Two dollars ninety cents,	2 90
R 8, Hopkins' Acad. Grant,	Seven dollars twenty-five cents,	7 25
Jarvis Gore,	Eleven dollars sixty cents,	11 60
Pt. No. 4, Indian Pur.	Five dollars eighty cents,	5 80

COUNTY OF AROOSTOOK.

No 1, R 1, Gore E of Weston,	Four dollars thirty-five cents,	4 35
Danforth's tract,	Five dollars eighty cents,	5 80
No. 9, Greenwood's survey,	Fourteen dollars fifty cents,	14 50
No. 1, R 2, Fowler & others,	Twenty-three dollars twenty cents,	23 20
No. 2, R 2, Pickering's,	Seven dollars twenty-five cents,	7 25
No 3, R 3, Morrill & Pickering	Thirteen dollars five cents,	13 05
A, R 2,	Eight dollars seventy cents,	8 70
Williams' College Grant,	Seven dollars twenty-five cents,	7 25
Belfast Academy do.	Eleven dollars sixty cents,	11 60
Framingham Acad. do	Ten dollars fifteen cents,	10 15
Portland Acad do.	Ten dollars fifteen cents,	10 15
Deerfield & Westfield Acad. do.	Thirteen dollars five cents,	13 05
Town of Plymouth do.	Seventeen dollars forty cents,	17 40
General Baton's do.	Five dollars eighty cents,	5 80
Mars Hill Township,	Ten dollars fifteen cents,	10 15
D, R 2, W. of E. line of State,	Fourteen dollars fifty cents,	14 50
E. R 2, do do do.	Seven dollars twenty-five cents,	7 25
B, R 2, do do do.	Seventeen dollars forty cents,	17 40
No. 1, R 3, do do do.	Eleven dollars sixty cents,	11 60
No. 8, R 3, do do do.	Eleven dollars sixty cents,	11 60
Part No. 1, R 3, do do do. (Nichols' Academy)	Four dollars thirty-five cents,	4 35
S. ½ No. 2, R 3, W. of E. line St.	Eight dollars seventy cents,	8 70
N. ½ No. 2, R. 3, do do do.	Eight dollars seventy cents,	8 70
No 3, R 3, do do do	Fourteen dollars fifty cents,	14 50
2-3 S pt. No. 4, R 3, do do do.	Eight dollars seventy cents,	8 70
1-3 N pt. No. 4, R 3, do do do.	Five dollars eighty cents,	5 80
No 7, R 3, do do do.	Fourteen dollars fifty cents,	14 50
A, R 4, do do do.	Twenty-three dollars twenty cents,	23 20
S ½ No. 1 R 4, do do do.	Ten dollars fifteen cents,	10 15
N. ½ No. 1 R 4, do do do.	Eleven dollars sixty cents,	11 60
No. 2, R 4, do do do.	Twenty-three dollars twenty cents,	23 20
No. 5, R 4, do do do.	Fifteen dollars ninety-five cents,	15 95
S. part A, No. 5, do do do. Chamberlain's	Five dollars eighty cents,	5 80
N part A, R 5, do do do. Fisk & Bruce,	Fourteen dollars fifty cents,	14 50
N. half No. 1, R 5, do do do H. Read,	Ten dollars fifteen cents,	10 15
S. half No. 1, R 5, do do do. Fiske and Bridge,	Fourteen dollars fifty cents,	14 50
W. half No. 2, R 5, do do do.	Twenty-three dollars twenty cents,	23 20
No. 7, R 5, do do do.	Fourteen dollars fifty cents,	14 50

S. KINGSBERY, *Treasurer.*

[The Ellsworth Bee, Eastport Sentinel, Kennebec Journal, Oxford Democrat, Somerset Journal, Bangor Whig, Piscataquis Herald and Franklin Register will copy the above and charge to State.]

THE RESURECTION,
OR
PERSIAN PILLS.

THESE Pills raise from the greatest weakness, distress and suffering, to a state of strength, health, and happiness. The name of these pills originated from the circumstance of the medicine being found only in the cemeteries of Persia. This vegetable production being of a peculiar kind, led to experiments as to its medical qualities and virtues. In half a century it became an established medicine for the diseases of that country. The extract of this singular production was introduced into some parts of Europe in the year 1783, and used by many celebrated physicians in curing certain diseases, where all other medicines had been used in vain. Early in the year 1792, the extract was combined with a certain vegetable medicine imported from Dura Baca, in the East Indies, and formed into pills. The admirable effect of this compound upon the human system, led physicians and families into its general use. Their long established character, their universal and healing virtues, the detergent and cleansing qualities of their specified action upon the glandular parts of the system, are such as will sustain their reputation and general use in the American Republic.

☞TO MOTHERS.☜

Messrs. E. Chase & Co.:

GENTS.—Hearing much said about the extraordinary effects of the **Resurection, or Persian Pills,** upon those about to become *Mothers*, we were induced to make a trial of them. My wife was at that time the mother of five children, and had suffered the most tedious and excruciating pains during and after her confinement of each. She had tried every means, and taken much medicine, but found little or no relief. She commenced taking the Persian Pills about three months before her confinement, (her health being very poor about that length of time previous,) and soon after was enabled, by their use, to attend to the cares of a mother to her family, until her confinement. At the time she commenced taking the Persian Pills, and for several weeks previous, she was afflicted with a dry, hard cough, and frequent, severe cramps, which the use of the Pills entirely removed, before using half a box. It is with great confidence that *we advise all those about to become mothers, to make use of the* Persian Pills. All those that have taken them in our neighborhood, have got along in the same easy manner, and are about house in a few days. There does not appear to be half the danger of other difficulties setting in after confinement, where these Pills are taken. We unitedly say, let none neglect taking them, for they are in the reach of the poor as well as the rich. We are truly thankful that there is a remedy which bids fair to lessen the world of suffering, which many of them have to bear, and perhaps save the lives of thousands who, h otherwise would be lost.

Rochester, May 14, 1838: corner of Caledonia square, Edinburgh street. For farther particulars, see subscribers.

S. ROBERTS,
A. O. ROBERTS.

General office of the United States, *E. CHASE & CO.*, Rochester, N. Y.

General Agent for the State of Maine, *SAMUEL ADAMS*, Hallowell.

For sale by THOMAS CROCKER, Paris; HUBBARD & CLARK, South Paris; A. F. Cole & Co. Buckfield; W. H. Brettun, Livermore; Geo. Gage, Wilton; Stephen M. Marble, Poland; Nathaniel Perley, Gray Corner; John Higging, P. M. Porter; Sewall Fly, Huram; H. C. Boswell, Fryeburg; Nelgamiah Winslow, Windham (Upper Corner.) eoply1

Bethel Academy.

THE Summer Term of Bethel Academy will commence on the second Wednesday of June next, and continue eleven weeks, under the continued instruction of Mr. Moses Soule.

Tuition $2 50 and $3 00 per term. Board from $1 25 to $1 50 per week. WM. FRYE, Sec'y.

Bethel, May 20th, 1841. 3w3

Administrator's Sale.

BY virtue of License from the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, there will be sold at Public Auction, on the nineteenth day of June next, at one o'clock, P. M. at the dwelling house of the subscriber in Turner, the real estate of Harrison Merrill, late of Turner, in said County of Oxford, deceased, subject to the widow's dower therein. Said estate consists of one undivided half of Lot, numbered one hundred ninety seven and about forty six acres off of the Easterly end of Lot two hundred eighteen in said town of Turner.

Terms made known at the time and place of sale.

LUTHER BAILEY, Administrator.

Turner, May 25, 1841. 3w4

OXFORD DEMOCRAT,
PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY BY
Geo. W. Flint,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS:—One Dollar and Fifty cents in advance. ADVERTISEMENTS inserted on reasonable terms; the Proprietor not being accountable for any error beyond the amount charged for the advertisement.—A reasonable deduction will be made for *cash in advance*, and no credit will be given for a longer period than *three months*.

BOOK & JOB PRINTING
Executed with neatness and despatch.

Oxford Democrat

No. 8, Vol. 1, New Series. Paris, Maine, Tuesday, June 29, 1841. Old Series. No. 19, Vol. 8.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Ladies' Companion.

THE RESCUE;

An Incident of the Revolution.

BY ROBERT HAMILTON.

It was an autumnal evening—the forests had begun to adorn their mantles of gorgeous colors. The fields shorn of their harvest treasures, lay like golden lakelets in rich and mellow sunset.—The noble Highlands, like giant warriors, clothed in their panoply of rock and foilage, threw their sullen shadows far out upon the bosom of the glorious Hudson, who rolling on its path of beauty, gleamed like a fallen rainbow in the innumerable tints of accidental glory. Far in the distance towered the venerable Cro'nest, begirt with a diadem of purple and gold. The first star was twinkling on the brow of twilight, deep dark clouds were encircling the zone of creation, rock and mountain, tree and shrub, hill, dale, valley and rivulet, all commingled in one hazy softness, rendering it a scene of indiscribable loveliness, beautiful as in those days of primitive innocence, ere sin was known, or desolation and decay had fallen upon the blossoms of our earthly Eden.—Such was the evening when a barge was seen to leave the promontory of West Point, in the neighborhood of which, we locate our narrative, in the year 1782. In it were several persons attired in the military costume of that period, who, with well-measured strokes of their oars, make it dart over the waters like a ray of light. In the stern was seated a man of about fifty years of age, his head was uncovered, and revealed to view a wide capacious brow—his features were marked and masculine, his mouth, which was peculiarly characterized by a closeness of the lips, gave to him a look of determination, yet which in no way impaired the mild and merciful expression which reigned over his general aspect. Like the others in the boat, he wore a dark blue coat, with broad buff facings closely buttoned to the throat, heavy golden epaulets, buckskin small clothes, high, military boots, with spurs of steel, while a belt of buff encircled his waist in which was fixed a straight sword. Such was the costume of the personage who was distined to achieve the liberty of his country, and to burst the fetters of oppression. Reader, need we say who it was? In "your mind's eye," does he not stand before you? Is not his name the watchword of your independence, and his memory enshrined in the heart of every son of freedom? It was George Washington.

As the barge gained the opposite bank one of the rowers leaped ashore, and made it fast to the root of a willow which hung its broad thick branches over the river. The rest of the party then landed, and uncovering, saluted their commander, who respectfully returned their courtesy.

"By ten o'clock you may expect me," said Washington. "Be cautious—look well that you are not surprised. These are no times for trifling."

"Depend upon us," replied one of the party.

"I do," he responded, and bidding them farewell, departed along the bank of the river.

That evening a party was to be given at the house of one of his old and valuable friends, to which he, with several other American officers, had been invited. It was seldom that he had participated in festivity, more especially at that period, when every moment was fraught with danger; nevertheless, in respect to an old acquaintance, backed by the solicitations of Ruby Rugsdale, the daughter of the host, he had consented to relax from the toils of military duty, and honor the party, for a few hours, with his presence.

After continuing his path, for some distance, along the river's side, he struck of into a narrow road, bordered thickly with brushwood, tinged with a thousand dyes of departed summer—here and there a grey crag peeped out from the foilage, over which the green ivy and the scarlet woodbine hung in wreathy dalliance; at other places, the arms of the chesnut and mountain ash met in leafy fondness and cast a gloom deep almost as night. Suddenly a crashing among the branches was heard, and like a deer, a young Indian girl bounded into the path and stood full in his presence. He started back with surprise, laid his hand upon his sword—but the Indian only fell upon her knee, placed her finger on her lips, and by a sign with her hand, forbade him to proceed.

"What seek you, my wild flower?" said the General. She started to her feet, drew a small tomahawk from her belt of wampum, and imitated the act of scalping the enemy—then again waving her hand as forbidding him to advance, she darted into the bushes, leaving him lost in amazement.

"There is a danger," said he to himself, after a short pause, and recovering from his surprise.—"That Indian's manner betokens me no good, but my trust is in God; he has never yet deserted me," and resuming his path, he shortly reached the mansion of Rufus Rugsdale.

His appearance was the signal for joy among the party assembled, each of whom vied with the other to do him honor. Although grave in council, and brave in war, in the bosom of domestic bliss, no one knew better how to render himself agreeable. The old were cheered by his consolitory words. The young by his mirthful manner, nor even in gallantry was he wanting, when it added to the virtuous spirit of the hour. The protestations of friendship and welcome were warmly rendered to him by the host. Fast and thickly the guests were assembling, the smile, the laugh, and the mingling music, rose joyously around. The twilight was fast merging into night, but a thousand lamps of sparkling beauty gave brilliancy of day to the scene—all was happiness—bright eyes and blooming faces were beaming, but alas! a serpent was lurking among the flowers.

In the midst of the hilarity, the sound of cannon burst suddenly upon the ear, startling the guests, and suspending the dance. Washington, and the officers looked at each other with surprise, but their fears were quickly dispelled by Rugsdale, assuring them it was only a discharge of ordnance in honor of his distinguished visitors. The joy of the moment was again resumed, but the gloom of suspicion had fallen upon the spirit of Washington, who sat in moody silence apart from the happy throng.

A slight tap on his shoulder at length aroused him from his abstraction, and looking up, he perceived the person of the Indian standing in the bosom of a myrtle-bush close to his side.

"Ha! again here!" he exclaimed with astonishmen, but she motioned him to be silent, and, kneeling at his feet, presented him with a bouquet of flowers. Washington received it, and was about to place it in his brest, when she grasped him firmly by the arm, and pointing to it said in a whisper, "*Snake! Snake!*" and the next moment mingled with the company, who appeared to recognize and welcome her as one well known and esteemed.

Washington regarded the bouquet with wonder; he saw nothing in it to excite suspicion; her words and singular appearance had, however, sunk deeply into his heart, and looking closer upon the nosegay, to his surprise he saw a small piece of paper in the midst of the flowers. Hastily he drew it forth, and confounded and horror-stricken, read, "Beware! You are betrayed!" It was now apparent that he was within the den of the tiger, but to quit it abruptly, might only draw the consummation of treachery the speedier upon his head. He resolved, therefore, to disguise his feelings, and trust to that Power which had never forsaken him. The festivities were again renewed, but almost momentarily interrupted by a sound of the cannon. The guests now began to regard each other with distrust, while many and moody were the glances cast upon Rugsdale, whose countenance began to show symptoms of uneasiness, while ever and anon he looked from the window out upon the broad green lawn which extend to the river's edge, as if in expectation of some one's arrival.

"What can detain them?" he muttered to himself. "Can they have decieved me? Why answer they not the signal?" At that moment a bright flame rose from the river, illuminating, for a moment, the surrounding scenery, and showing a small boat, filled with persons making rapidly towards the shore. "All's well," he continued, "in three minutes I shall be the possessor of a coronet, and the cause of the republic be no more." Then gaily turning to Washington, he said, "come General, pledge me to the success of our arms." The eyes of Rugsdale, at that moment, encountered the scrutinizing look of Washington, and sunk to the ground; his hand trembled violent y, even to so great a degree as to partly spill the contents of the goblet. With difficulty he conveyed it to his lips, then retiring to the window, he waved his hand, which action was immediately responded to by a third sound of the cannon, at the same moment the English anthem of *God save the King*, burst in full volume upon the ear, and a band of men, attired in British uniform, with their faces hidden by masks, entered the apartment. The American officers drew their swords but Washington cool and collected, stood with his arms folded upon his breast, quietly remarking to them, "Be calm gentlemen, this is an hour we did not anticipate." Then turning to Rugsdale, said, "Speak, sir, what does this mean?"

"It means," replied the traitor, placing his hand upon the shoulder of Washington, "that you are my prisoner. In the name of King George, I arrest you."

"Never!" exclaimed the General. "We may be cut to pieces, but surrender we will not. Therefore give way," and he waved his sword to the guard who stood with their muskets levelled as if ready to fire, should they attempt to escape. In an instant were their weapons reversed, and dropping their masks to the horror of Rugsdale, and the agreeable surprise of Washington, his own brave party, whom he had left in charge of the barge, stood revealed before him.

"Seize that traitor!" exclaimed the commander. "In ten minutes from this moment, let him be a spectacle between the heavens and the earth." The wife and the daughter clung to his knees in supplication, but an irrevocable oath had passed his lips, that never should treason receive forgiveness after that of the miscreant Arnold. "For my own life," he said, while tears rolled down his noble countenance at the agony of the wife and daughter, "for my own life, I heed not, but the liberty of my native land—the welfare of millions demand this sacrifice—for the sake of humanity, I pity him, but my oath, and now in the presence of Heaven, I swear I will not forgive him."

Like a thunder bolt fell these words upon the hearts of the wife and daughter. They sank lifeless into the arms of the domestics, and when they recovered to consciousness, Rugsdale had atoned for his treason by the sacrifice of his life.

It appeared that the Indian girl, who was an especial favorite, and domesticated in the family, had overheard the intention of Rugsdale to betray the American General, and other valuable officers, that evening, into the hands of the British, for which purporse, they had been invited to "*this feast of Judas.*" Hating, in her heart, the enemies of America, who had driven her tribe from their native forests, she resolved to frustrate the design, and consequently waylaid the steps of Washington as we have described, but failing in her noble purpose, she had then recourse to the party left in possession of the boat.

Scarcely had she imparted her information, and the shadows of the night closed around, when a company of British soldiers were discovered making their way rapidly towards the banks of the Hudson, within a short distance of the spot where the American party was waiting the return of their commander. Bold in the cause of liberty, and knowing that immediate action could alone preserve him, they rushed upon, and overpowered them, stripped them of their uniforms and arms, bound them hand and foot, placed them in their boat, and under charge of two of their companions sent them to an American camp at West Point. Having disguised themselves in habiliments of the enemy, they proceeded to the house of Rugsdale, where, at the appointed time and sign, made known to them by the Indian, they opportunely arrived to the relief of Washington, and the confusion of the traitor.

From the Philadelphia Saturday Courier.

Pompeii as it now is, by the author of "Naples as it is"—Portici and Resina—Torre del Greco—The Mercato—The Colossum—The Forum—The Strada Mercanti—Unfinished works of art, dwellings, shops, stalls, &c—Strada del Mare—Ancient Roman road—Diomedes—The sad evidences of the scene of "molten horror!"

From the northern end of Naples a continuous line of buildings, composed of houses, villas, and manufactories; binds the margin of the bay, and communicates with the picturesque town of Portici and Resina, from whence the opposite coast advances immediately towards the sea, and forms the site on which the delightful villages of Sorrento and Castellomare rest. Portici, the first village from Naples on this route, is divided from the town of Resina by the summer residence of the King of Naples, beneath which the traveller passes on his way to the interesting remains of Pompeii and Herculaneum. "Torre del Greco," destroyed in the eruption of 1794, is replaced by a picturesque village bearing the same name, from whence a gradual ascent, of probably a mile in length, terminates at the summit of the high ground which borders the excavations at Pompeii, and affords the visitor an interesting (though at this point) curtailed view of this city. The main road terminates here, and at once introduces the stranger to a miserable modern dwelling, though which are approached the classic remains of Pompeii. He proceded to enter the Mercato, or market-place of the ancients, consisting of an open triangular space, surrounded by seventy-six portions of Ionic columns, which served, at a period of prosperity, to support a gallery and inclose beneath the pedistrian dealers and their merchandise from the scorching sun or autumnal rain. From this spot, now overrun with weeds, and partly planted with young unhealthy trees, or choked with rank and withered grass, the visitor is hurried, in the opposite direction, to a small temple, composed of four Ionic pillars and pediment, resting on a double flight of marble steps, behind which the secret means of ascent to the altar are exposed, and the situation of the priest at the moment when he delivered the oracle. Before this interresting place of antiquity remain the sacrificial altas, and the barrier stones which, during the ceremony, prevented the intrusion of the populace. Hence, a path diverges across the rising ground which environs this ruin, and along which the traveller is conducted, amidst plantations of vine and cane, to the remotest point of the city, where, in a hollow, probably of a mile in circumference, stands the Colosseum, a building similar in every architectural feature to that of Rome. It is an accepted idea that it was the theatere in which the people of Pompeii were collected at the moment when the destruction of the town was in progress. Returning from this point the city is re-entered at the summit of the tragic and comic theatres, down the steps of which you tread to gain the forum, the courts of justice, and prisons; but these (like numerous other interesting spots of antiquity,) despoiled of their sculpture, are now only interesting by the knowledge we have of the use to which they were applied. From the Forum (an oblong, open space of 50 yards by 25), a small and uninteresting street intersects the Strada Mercanti, in which dwelt the traders, manufacturers, and artists; which is evident by the numerous remains of vases, surgical instruments, jars, and unfinished works of art, found in their proper order beneath the fallen buildings. On entering this street the dwelling-house and manufactory of an earthen vase dealer attracts attention, by a bas-relievo placed above the doorway, representing a man supporting a jar and in the act of completing a sale. Opposite this building (which is dilapidated) is situated what was once the residence of a surgeon, comprising the sitting-apartment, waiting-rooms, public shop, and laboratory, all in exquisite preservation: it is the only fabric of an ordinary kind possessing the ascending steps to the dormitory. Numerous small shops, or stalls, with their private apartments, extend a distance of eighty or one hundred yards, when the attention is called to several oblong blocks of stone, placed at intervals from footpath to footpath; they served, at the period of Pompeii's prosperity, as a communication for the pedestrian during the heavy rains which in the autumnal seasons chocked up the narrow and deep chariot way. Crossing by this means to the opposite pavement, the magazine of a wine and oil merchant is entered, in which remain the counters, jars, and other fittings-up belonging to the trade, in exact order, as at the period of their owner's destruction or flight. Here the excavations are in process of continuation, and many half buried remains, with their lazy excavators and ill-clad soldiers loitering away their time, complete one of the most interesting spots in Pompeii, and direct the wanderer to the Strada del Mare, which originally communicated with the sea, but now conducts to well cultivated fields of vine and cane, where may still be traced the outline of the ancient fort and harbour. The Dogana, or custom house faces this spot; and overlooks the ancient Roman road, which gradually descends and terminates at the porto, or gate-way, on the exterior of which rest the ruins of an hostelry; at this the benighted traveller remained until the morning's sun permitted his entering the city. This building commences the Strada della Tomba, where lay the remains of the citizens of Pompeii. On either side of this road, costly and elegan monuments are erected and in several, the bodies deposited there previously to the destruction of the town have been permitted to remain. The approach is prevented by a low stone wall, running the whole length of the road, at the termination of which the visitor unexpectedly enters the private vaults of the merchant Diomedes, through the center of which a communication is formed with the first and second stories, where the sitting and sleeping apartments are situated; and which still dazzle the eye with their brilliant colours. By means of a small door formed in the lower story of this villa, the visitor decends a flight of fifteen or twenty steps, and enters the vaults where the most valuable property was deposited; and where the familly sought safety when the devouring element first rushed over the city. Vainly trusting to the strong stone walls for protection, the principal inhabitants of the mansion fled at once to this spot; where a lingering death awaited them The scorching lava, which overwhelmed and destroyed every perishable object, at last rose to the level of their retreat, and shot, with a sulphurious fire and stifling vapour through the narrow apertures by which light and fresh air were previously admitted. In this miserable condition many sought the door but in vain; the lava rushed tumultuously in, and in the agony of despair they attempted to force a passage through the impenetrable stone work. In the court-yard were found two skeletons, supposed to be the master and his slave, overtaken in their flight by the "molten horror." Near the former was found a bag of gold coin, and in the hand of the latter, a bunch of keys and a lamp. This building completes the course the visitor takes in a hasty view of Pompeii, and at the termination of the grounds adjoining, his carriage, having made a circuit of the city, is found waiting for him.

Intellect.

We are all wise. The difference between persons is not in wisdom but in art. I knew, in an academical club, a person who, seeing my whim for writing, fancied that my experiences were somewhat superior; whilst I saw that his experiences were as good as mine. Give them to me and I would make the same use of them. He held the old; I had the habit of tacking together the old and new, which he did not use to exercise. This may hold in the great examples. Perhaps if we should meet Shakspeare, we should not be conscious of any steep inferiority; no: but of a great equality—only that he possessed a strange skill of using, of classifying his facts, which we lacked. For, notwithstanding our utter incapacity to produce anything like Hamlet or Othello, see the perfect reception this wit and immense knowledge of life, and liquid eloquence finds in us all.

If you gather apples in the sunshine, or make hay and hoe corn, and then retire within doors, and shut your eyes and press them with your hand, you shall still see apples hanging in the bright light, with leaves thereto, or the tasseled grass, or the corn flags, and this for five or six hours afterwards. There lie the impressions on the retentive organ, though you know it not. So lies the whole series of natural images with which your life has made you acquainted, in your memory, though you know it not, and a thrill of passion flashes light on their dark chamber, and the active power seizes instantly the fit image, as the word of its momentary thought.

It is long ere we discover how rich we are.—Our history, we are sure, is quite tame. We have nothing to write nothing to infer. But our wiser years still run back to the despised recollections of childhood, and always we are fishing up some wonderful article out of that pond; until, by-and-by, we begin to suspect that the biography of one foolish person, we know, is, in reality, nothing less than the miniature paraphrase of the one hundred volumes of the Universal History.—[*Emerson.*

A CRAFT-Y SPEECH.—Mr. Lapstone, the shoemaker, then rose and said: "Mr. Cheerman, 'my voice is still for war,' as the man says in the play. We should immediately renew the conflict with our *sole* and *strap* our opponents.—My *upper leather's prime*, and I can *hammer* away yet without getting the *stitch*. Who's afeard? They have *druv a peg* into our quarters, that's a fact—but we have found out *where the shoe pinches*—and our *last* won't be our *end*, while we *waz* warm in the good cause."

AYRSHIRE COURTSHIP.—A respectable farmer in the parish of Cammock, being a widower, went courting a young lady, the daughter of a neighboring farmer, in the parish of Auchinleck. The farmer, who was no great orator, but was young, had a good person and was in affluent circumstances, addressed his fair one rather bluntly and proposed marriage without much ceremony. "Deed, Jamie, I'll tak ye, but ye maun gie me my dues o' egurtin' for a' that." The wedding took place accordingly.

Jack Downing's Cousin.

Blackberry pulling, or Sally Ann and the feller with the long hair, embracing an illustration of the difference between love and hornets;

To the Editor of the Lafayette Gazette:

Mister Editur: Did you ever in the hull courss o' your natural life go a blackberryin'? If you haint, golly grashus, why you don't know nothin' no more about real labor-savin', high presshur, galvanic-lectifyin' sport than the but end o' nothin' arter it's been whittled. Lor' ha' massy upon offiss-holders! why nothin' in all creation can come up to blackberryin', but gitting' dumped out'n a slay into a snow bank, and even that aint as good when it aint a moonshiny night. Menny and menny is the time when a lot o' the Jordan Spankers—that's what our village boys was nicknamed—would raise a party o' gals after the grain harvistin' was over, and afore corn and 'taters was ripe, and start off early in the mornin' for Hop Toad Hill, where the blackberries was ecnamost as plentiful as muskeeturs in these diggins, and sich all-fired prime times as we'd have was a caution to forriners.

Fust off, when all hands got collected, and a lot o' sutthin' to eat, pork an' beans, new cider, goose berry pies, green corn, 'lasses gingerbread an' a smart sprinklin' of other good things were pervided, Jokermote; the gals all a walkin' by their selves; the gals with their tongues a runnin' about scandle, new ribbins kaliko gowns an' sich consarns, jest as fast as a saw mill in a freshet; and the fellers a gabbin' about horses, cattle, gineral musters, an' corn shukins—a tellin' how 'twas all Ike Shaw's kerelessness that made his grain mouldy—that Jim Bingy was the orfulest liar that ever was, and that Hen Sprague told uncle Seth that Zebe Armstong's wife had beered that Harrison Stebbins hadn't the funs to go on with his new frame house; and that a comin' so strait from one who'd orter know all about it, all hands sot it rite down for a fact; an' said that it sarved him jest rite; and then to think of his havin' the sass to build a house, without tellin' the hull village how many rooms there was to be on the fust floor, an' be a member o' the church tu—"it sarved him jest rite, by crackey!" So we'd keep a torkin' till we cum to the hill; then all hands div rite intue the bushes and brambles; and sich a scramblin' and scratchin' for blackberries as there was, wasn't to be sneezed at.

It happened that on one o' these blackberrin' frolics that a sartin' long haired feller, with a leetle bunch rite over his mouth—looking' at a distance just as though he'd been among the pots an' kettles, and got a great gob of crock on his upper lip—was a visitin' down our way, an appeared to have taken an' amazi' fancy to Sally Ann, *the* Sally Ann that I'd been payin' 'tention, tu; kep a chattin' to her the hull livelong times an' I snum if I could scarcely b'leve my own natteral senses when he begun to pick berries an' put 'em intu her basket, and she not sayin' a word agin it. Wal I guess as how I was a little riled to see myself cut a drift in that fashion, an' I had a great mind tu go off and shin found some other gal, jest for spite, but somehow or 'nother I wanted to keep an eye on that dandy. So in Sally says I, "Ther's a smart sprinkin' ov berries over here—I guess a leetle more than grow around your way."

"Oh, they're thick as puddin' here," says she.

"I calculate that *you are* pooty consumedly tick," says I.

"You-aw remarks are demd supawflueous," says the long haired creetur.

Suz alive! but wan't my dander up to hear myself call'd a "demd superflus"—down I slat the basket and upsot all the barries—marches rite to him jest as brassy as a hull militia trainin', an' says I, "ony you call me a porpus or a superflus agin, an' see how I'll go to work an' spile your hansum countenance of ye."

With that, Sally she bust out a crying, and I vow if I could help boo-hooing a leetle myself, I felt so conflusticated.

"You-aw laboring under an erraw," says he "but awnaw demands an explawnation—awm demd."

"Wal," says I, your langwidge wants explainin', that's a fact."

So he turned round to set down, hauled out his kandkercher, an' as I hope to be saved went to dustin' off the top of a hornets' neest, and afore one could say 'git out,' sot down on't tu explain Gorashus! didn't the hornets come at him for squashin' their neest, and didn't he run an' holler, an' scoot thro' the briar bushes, and tear his trowserloons—an' the gals snikkered out, an' the fellers haw-hawed till they was ecnamost ded, tu see that dandy marvel down in the main road, without enny hat, his trowsers all split up, his hair a flyin' in the wind like a hosses tail, an' the hornets a goin' it tu kill. Sally was shockin' shamed of actin' so, but we soon made up, and sich prime sport as all hands had for the rest of the day, wasn't to be beat. Long Locks mended up his trowserloons—they were the ony ones he had—and sneeked out'n our village that day, an' haint showed his nose there since—the poor creetur said he found no less than tew dozzen ded hornets in his boots arter he took 'em off! We come from the blackberryin' in pairs and not as we went—had a loud cargo o' berries, and I do not b'leve that one on us 'll ever forgit the haw-hawin' we had about the feller who sot down on the honet's neest. Yours, truly,

JEHOSHAPHAT JENKINS.

MAKING OUT WELL.—Some of the Yankees who go "out West," thinking they are to find a perfect *El Dorado*, do not make out so well after all. One of them, who recently returned to his native town, was interrogated as follows by an old friend and school fellow:

"Well, Zeph, how have you made out by your journey?"

"How have I made out!"

"Yes."

"Why, I've made out darnation well. *I've made out to get hum agin*, and that's what I call doin' plaguy good business considerin' every thing."

LESSONS OF HISTORY.—If men could learn from history, what lessons it might teach us!—But passion and party blind our eyes; and the light which experience gives is a lantern on the stern, which shines only on the waves behind us!—[*Coleridge.*

POLITICAL.

Democratic State Convention.

At eleven o'clock, A. M., on Wednesday, the 23d day of June, 1841, Delegates selected by the Republican people of Maine, assembled in Convention at the State house in Augusta, and were called to order by the Hon. JOHN BURNHAM, of Orland.

Prayer was then offered by Rev. John H. INGRAHAM, of Augusta.

Hon. ROBERT P. DUNLAP, of Brunswick, was unanimously elected President. Upon taking the Chair, Gov. DUNLAP briefly stated the object for which the Convention had assembled, in an eloquent address.

The Convention then proceeded to complete its organization. The following gentlemen were chosen Vice Presidents,

WM. A. HAYES, of South Berwick,
EPHM STURDIVANT, of Cumberland,
BENJ. WHITE, of Montville,
MARK L. HILL, of Phipsburg,
MICAH J. TALBOT, of East Machias,
ABEL GIBSON, of Brownfield,
AMOS NOURSE, of Hallowell,
JOSEPH KELSEY, of Guilford.

ALBERT PILSBURY, of Calais, and CULLEN SAWTELLE, of Norridgewock, were chosen Secretaries.

A committee consisting of the following persons, was raised for the purpose of receiving and examining the credentials of Delegates:—

Thornton McGaw, of Bangor,
Franklin Smith, of Augusta,
Mathew Hastings, of Calais,
Nathaniel Groton, of Bath,
Shepard Cary, of Houlton,
Joseph Chase, of Sebec,
William Dickey, of Strong,
Jonathan Smith, of Westbrook,
John Lee, of Bucksport,
Isaac Morrill, of Hollis,
Ephraim K. Smart, of Camden.

On motion of Mr. BRADBURY, of Augusta, a Committee consisting of one from each County, was raised to draft Resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the Convention. The following gentlemen were appointed:—

James W. Bradbury, of Augusta,
Levi J. Ham, of Newfield,
Henry B. Osgood, of Portland,
Edwin Smith, of Warren,
John Burnham, of Orland,
Sullivan S. Rawson, of Eastport,
Paulinus M. Foster, of Anson,
Hannibal Hamlin, of Hampden,
Joseph G Cole, of Paris,
Nathan Ide, of Frankfort,
E. S. Clark, of Dover,
Moses Sherburne, of Phillips,
Shepard Cary, of Houlton.

Mr. McGAW, of Bangor, from the Committee appointed to examine the credential of members, reported the names of such as were entitled to seats in the Convention. [We are under the necessity, for want of room, of leaving out the list of delegates.]

The Convention then adjourned to meet at two o'clock this afternoon.

AFTERNOON.

On motion of Mr. HERRICK, of Alfred, a Committee, consisting of one from each County, was ordered to be raised, to receive sort and count the votes for a candidate to be supported by the Democratic party at the ensuing election, for Governor of this State. The following gentlemen were appointed the Committee:—

Benj. J. Herrick, of Alfred,
J. C. Humphreys, of Brunswick,
Alfred L. Berry, Georgetown,
Nahum H. Hall, of Ellsworth,
Joseph H. Claridge, of Eastport,
William B. Hartwell, of Augusta,
David White, of Solon,
V. D. Parris, of Buckfield,
Jabez True, of Bangor,
Benj. Carr, of Palermo,
Calvin Chamberlain, of Foxcraft,
Ephraim Woodman, of Wilton,
Nathan Stanley, of Monticello.

This committee having attended to the duty assigned them, reported as follows:—

Whole number of votes thrown	352
For JOHN FAIRFIELD,	349
HUGH J. ANDERSON,	3

The report of the committee was accepted by acclamation, the immense assemblage greeting it with *nine rounds of enthusiastic applause!*

Mr. CARY, of Houlton, then offered the following resolution:—

Resolved, That we will unanimously support JOHN FAIRFELD for the office of Governor, at the ensuing election, and that we will use all fair and honorable means to secure his election.

And the resolution was adopted by a *unanimous vote.*

On motion of Mr. HAM, of Newfield, a Committee consisting of the following gentlemen, was appointed to notify the Hon. JOHN FAIRFIELD of his nomination by the Convention, and request his acceptance thereof:—

Virgil D. Parris, of Buckfield,
Theodore Ingalls, of Bridgton,
Levi J. Ham, of Newfield,
David W. Lothrop, of Belfast,
Matthew Hastings, of Eastport.

Mr. BRADBURY, from the Committee appointed to draft Resolutions, reported the following:—

Resolved, That the present crisis emphatically revives the political issue of 1800, between Federalism and Democracy—between a limited and a consolidated Government—between equal rights and privileged monopolies, and between a plain system of policy securing liberty to all, and a National Bank, a National Debt and high taxes, oppressing the many for the benefit of the few.

Resolved, That we stand upon the good old platform of Democratic principles—a strict but just construction of the Constitution—a tariff commensurate with the wants of the Government economically administered—equal rights and equal privileges to all—a firm and unwavering trust in the integrity and virtue of the people—a frugal expenditure of the public money—and, in our intercourse with foreign nations to ask nothing which is not clearly right, and to submit to nothing that is wrong—and that in these principles we repose our faith, and living or dying we are determined to maintain them.

Resolved, That the creation of a National Bank under whatever name disguised, is a palpable violation of the Constitution; and under the circumstances of the late Presidential contest no less a fraud upon the people; that such an institution is condemned by the experience of the past as an engine of financial disturbance, and still more decisively, as engine of stupendous political corruption and bribery; that its existence is incompatible with popular independance, by concentrating and organizing the power of wealth; and that if now established it will be the duty of all good citizens to erect a constitutional means to secure its speedy overthrow.

Resolved, That while all debts honestly contracted ought honestly to be paid, the holders of the stocks of the several States have yet no just right to look elsewhere than to the resources of the States themselves for payment and security—that while justice does not require the Federal Government to interfere for the relief of such holders, policy emphatically condemns such an interference, especially in behalf of persons, a majority of whom are notoriously the subjects of a monarchy from which this country has suffered accumulated wrongs;—and that in the present situation of affairs, the proposed distribution to the States of the proceeds of the public lands would operate as a virtual surrender of the public domain to the decendants of the men from whom our fathers wrested it by toil and treasure and blood.

Resolved further, That the distribution of the lands belonging to the Union, among the several States, is in direct violation of the Constitution; that by occasioning the necessity of increasing the taxes upon imports, it virtually throws the expenses of the State Governments upon polls instead of upon property; and that it is, at this crisis, especially unwise, when the National Treasury is embarrassed, when our coast is unfortified, when our naval arm needs additional efficiency, and when the aspect of our foreign relations justifies no relaxation in the prosecution of every practicable measure of defensive precaution.

Resolved, That the right of the American States to enforce their criminal laws against all persons offending within their limits, is a sacred and paramount right, to be abandoned in no emergency and under no pretences whatsoever.

Resolved, That the belief heretofore entertained, that there exists in this country a party or faction, British in its feelings, alliances, tendencies and interests, has been sensibly confirmed by the late truckling to the arrogant demand of the English Government, in the case of Alexander McLeod, and that the recent acquiescence in this demand, has inflicted a disgrace and stain upon our common country.

Resolved, That all the promises by which the present Administration obtained possession of the Government have been already falsified—that instead of the promised retrenchment, we have announced by the Secretary of the Treasury augmented appropriations, accompined with the declaration of the Government organ that they have no idea of any reduction—that instead of increased prices and demand for labor, the laborer and the husbandman complain of disappointment—instead of the better regulation of the currency and the promised security of the public moneys, its immediate surrender is recklessly proposed, without security, to an insolvent functionary; and a project for a Bank is presented so monstrous and absurd that it is scouted by the intelligent of all parties, and finds favor only with political desperadoes, who seek to enrich themselves by the possession of the moneys of the people;—in fine, that the whole history of the Administration is but a record of broken faith and violated promises.

Resolved, That the Federal party having denounced their opponents, with the fiercest invectives and maledictions, and having charged them with illiberality and criminality, in removing persons from office for their political opinions—no sooner has it obtained a temporary ascendency, than true to its ancient principles, by becoming false to its promises, it commences a decapitation of its victims, as fast as its guillotines can move, while the war-worn soldier, whose children depend upon him for bread, the wise, the good and the just, are the first to feel the weight of Federal vengeance, and the spoils of office are seized upon with a tiger-like ferocity unparalelled in the history of party conflicts, and many of those who are brought in to fill the places of capable, upright and honest men, are mere loafers and hangers-on of profligate politicians, pipe-layers and men of infamous notoriety, who are now lording it over the people, and eating out their substance.

Resolved, That we are in favor of a rigid adherence to the rule of rotation in office, a just and equal distribution of public favors, among the different classes and professions in society, according to the respective merits of the different candidates—that we recognize no men, as having any peculiar claim to any office whatever, and that the appointing power, which may hereafter be exercised, should be unshackled by the past condition of things, and be under no obligations to prefer those who have heretofore held offices, because they may have been removed from them by our opponents.

Resolved, That we confidently appeal to the many honest men, some of whom are co-laborers with us to-day, who, deceived by fair professions, contributed to place the destinies of the nation in the hands of the present rulers, now to come forward and prove their patriotism, by aiding in rescuing the Government from those who have falsified their pleges and proved recreant to their trust.

Resolved, That the studied neglect of the great question of our Boundary by the present national administration—the acquiescence in this neglect by the State government, while our State is invaded and a foreign power is fortifying herself within our acknowledged limits, connected with the exclusion of that portion of the State from a just representation in our own Legislature, furnish serious grounds to fear, that our soil is to be coldly abandoned or tamely surrendered to British arrogance.

Resolved, That if the present Administration has forgotten the State of Maine and the North-eastern Boundary, we have not forgotten ourselves, nor the deep disgrace which rests upon the country, by suffering a foreign power not only to trample upon our soil, but in open defiance of our rights to hold and fortify it; and that we will never yield without a struggle a Territory, obtained by the bravery of our ancestors and secured to us by a solemn treaty.

Resolved, That the glaring violations of the Constitution in the late apportionment of the State, whereby in the establishment of Senatorial districts, county lines are wholly disregarded—whereby cities and large Federal towns are arrayed against the country, by receiving an undue share of representation, wrested from the interior—whereby large classes of towns are without their consent, totally disfranchished at important periods, thus subjecting the majority to the control of the minority, exhibits a desperation that has trampled upon the great charter of our rights, furnishing a strong justification for the total disregard of such proceedings, and to be submitted to only until the people can obtain redress thro' constitutional forms.

Resolved, That the wanton waste of time and money by the last Legislature, the enormous length of the session, spent by the Federal leaders in a desperate scramble for the spoils—its failure to adopt a single measure of retrenchment, its duplicity in regard to the bill for the election of county officers,—and its total disregard of the popular will and the public interest, will give to that body a celebrity not soon to be forgotten or forgiven.

Messrs. Wells of Hallowell, Burnham of Orland, Hamlin of Hampden, And. ews of Turner, Chase of Fryeburg, Mc Donald of Limerick, Thurston of Peru, Morse of Hallowell, Bradbury of Augusta, Osgood of Portland, and Sawtelle of Norridgewock, addressed the Convention upon the subjects embraced in the Resolutions—after which the resolutions were unanimously adopted.

On motion of Mr. WELLS, of Hallowell, a Committee consisting of one from each County, was ordered to be raised, to prepare an address to the people of this State. The following gentlemen were appointed:—

Samuel Wells, of Hallowell,
Moses McDonald, of Limerick,
Otis C. Gross, of New Gloucester,
Edwin Smith, of Warren,
John Bridges, of Castine,
Albert Pilsbury, of Calais,
Elbridge Gerry, of Waterford,
Asa Chapman, of Starks,
S. W. McMahon, of Eddington,
George Lermond, of Hope,
Joseph Kelsey, of Guilford,
James Russell, of Temple,
Shepard Cary, of Houlton

The following resolution was offered and adopted:—

Resolved, That it is the duty of the members of this Convention to do all in their power to extend the circulation of the various Democratic newspapers published in this State.

Mr. OSGOOD, of Portland, presented the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention be presented to the Hon. ROBERT P. DUNLAP, for the signal ability with which he has presided over the deliberations of this Convention.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

On motion, *Voted*, That the thanks of this Convention be tendered to the Secretaries for the able manner in which they have performed their duties.

On motion the proceedings were ordered to be signed by the President, Vice Presidents and Secretaries, and published in all the Democratic papers printed in the State.

The Convention then adjourned *sine die.*

ROBERT P. DUNLAP, *President.*

WM. A. HAYES,
EPHRAIM STURDIVANT,
BENJ. WHITE,
MARK L. HILL,
MICAH J. TALBOT,
ABEL GIBSON,
AMOS NOURSE,
JOSEPH KELSEY,
} *Vice Presidents.*

ALBERT PILSBURY,
CULLEN SAWTELLE,
} *Secretaries.*

Letter from Col. Benton.

WASHINGTON CITY, *June 8, 1841.*

DEAR SIR:—Your kind letter of the 4th inst., in relation to the Democratic meeting at Spring Garden, on the evening of the 3d, and the resolves there adopted to hold a meeting of the Democracy of the City and County of Philadelphia to form an association to promote my nomination and election to the Presidency of the United States in the year 1844, has been received, and while I am duly sensible of the honor done me by these proceedings, and extremely grateful for the kind motives which induced them, yet I must hasten to do every thing in my power to arrest at the commencement, a proceeding which, however honorable to me, cannot in my opinion be beneficial to the cause of Democracy. Contentions for the first place have in all ages, and in all countries, been the bane of elective governments; and I have been fully determined ever since I have been on the stage of public affairs to have nothing to do with such contentions. I have always seen, and now see in the ranks of the Democratic party many eminent citizens who are worthy to fill the place of President; and it is my purpose now, as it has been heretofore, to promote the election, and to support the Administration (if elected) of some of these citizens. Private letters to this effect I have written to many friends in different parts of the Union, in answer to their inquiries; and what I now write to you is nothing but a repetition of what I have already said and written to many others.

But while I cannot consent to be brought forward for the Presidency, I am ready and willing to do all that I can for the cause of Democracy. The times require the exertions of all the friends of the cause, and mine shall neither be withheld nor relaxed. We have gone back not merely to the Federal times of General Hamilton, and the elder Mr. Adams, but far beyond them: to the Church and State times of Queen Ann, and the Corporation and State times of the first and second George; in a word, to the Whig times of Sir Robert Walpole; whose long, corrupt, and pusillanimous Administration was a continued practice of Tory doctrines upon Whig professions, and the source and origin of every curse which now affects the English people. We have gone back to the English time when the paper system, the funding system, the banking system, (as banks of circulation,) stock-jobbing, national debt, taxes, paper money, loans for the existing generation to spend, and for prosterity to pay, chartered companies, with exclusive privileges, and monopolies and exemptions from law, the South Sea scheme, and a thousand other cheating contrivances, were all hatched into existence under the hot incubation of Whig legislation.—We have gone back to the Walpole times, when corporations began to treat with the government as equals, or to dictate to it as masters; when submission to insult and depredation from abroad, tyranny to patriots at home, was the practice and the policy of the administration; when the money was spent for party objects, which should have been devoted to the public defence; when, to preserve, peace, the nation was not put in arms, but the minister placed upon his knees; when good men were persecuted, and the bad were promoted; when military, naval and civil officers were dismissed from employment for voting against the minister, and his partizans put into office for voting for him; when secret committees, composed of political hacks, were made inquisitors into the conduct of their political enemies, and never failed to find what the minister sent them to hunt for. We have gone back to the times when this, and such as this, was the work of the English Government; and when a Whig administration gave all the originals of which our Federal Whigs are now presenting us with faithful copies here. In every thing, great and small, foreign and domestic, legislative and executive, the Walpole Whig measures of the reign of George the second, and the measures of our Federal Whigs here, and if the master spirits now in command should have as long time to work in, as their great original in England, they would probably succeed in giving us as much debt and taxes, as many paupers and pensioners, and as many corporations to rule, govern and bribe us, as the English people now have. But I fancy their reign will not be quite so long as that of the Walpole Whigs in England—that it will hardly extend to twenty-five years; and of this the master spirits seem to be a little suspicious themselves, and therefore are *"for making hay while the sun shines."* Haste to the wedding is the tune to which they dance, double quick time is the time of their step. Hence the rapid removals. Hence the hurry in everything. Hence this extra session of Congress, which, in the brief space of half a dozen weeks, and under the fire of a solstitial summer sun, and amidst the sweltering heats of the dog-days, is expected to do as much as Walpole accomplished in one of the seven years Tory Parliament of which he was the Whig author. As a compensation, however, for doing so much in so short a time, Congress is to be permitted to sink into the quiet and passive condition of a bed of justice, *(Lit de Justice)* of the old French monarchy, for the registration of edicts, or to realize, for the edification of the American people, to the metaphysical conception of the dumb legislature which so much celebrity to the Abbe Sieyes. In a word, we are to be permitted to vote upon the bills, without telling the reasons why or wherefore, which the master spirits prepare for us in secret, and lay before us in public.

I consider myself called here to be present at the immolation of our constitution, and at the formation of a new government to be composed of Bank and State, in which Bank is to be master, and State is to be slave, and the people to be taxed and plundered for the benefit of both. I am here at the holocaust of the constitution. If they succeed in their measures there will be nothing left of that instrument but its ashes.

This, sir, is what I snatch a moment to write to you in answer to your inquiries. It is a frank letter, such as my feelings dictate, and the times require; and you are at liberty to use it in any way that will accomplish its object—*that of preventing my name from being used on the list of presidential candidates.*

Respectfully, Sir,
Your obliged fellow citizen,
THOMAS H. BENTON.

Col. HENRY SIMPSON, Philadelphia.

DEFAULTING IN THE ASCENDENT.—The Milwaukee, Illinois, Courier says:—Judge Doty is not the only defaulter that has received an appointment from President Tyler. B. F. Edwards, former receiver at Edwardsville, Illinois, who was posted about last year by the Federal papers, as a "Loco-Foco defaulter and subtreasurer," has been appointed Post Master at Alton, Ill. Edwards was removed from office by Mr. Van Buren for defalcation, and last season, after the expiration of nearly four years, at the end of an execution he paid Uncle Sam the eight thousand dollars he had so long kept him out of.—Had Edwards robbed three or four thousand dollars more, he would probably have been made Governor of a Territory.—Argus.

ABOLITION PETITIONS.—Mr. Adams' budget of Abolition petitions has swelled to such a size, that he cannot carry them in his arms any longer. He entered the House on Monday with a *hand-box* full of abolition petitions which he presented one by one, briefly reciting the contents. None of them were received, but were returned to Mr. A. to be restored to the *hand-box.*—*Argus*

BUENOS AYRES.—Buenos Ayres papers have been received at New York, to the 10th April. An attempt was made, on the 26th of March, to take the life of Gov. Rosas, by means of an "infernal machine," in the shape of a box containing 16 gun barrels, loaded to the muzzle. The box was opened by Donna Manuela, the daughter of the Governor, but without occasioning any injury, the main spring of the concern having been deranged or broken. The "British Packet" of April 3d gives a description of the fiendish contrivance. It was quite portable, being no larger than a dressing case.—Argus.

A charist petition was lately presented to the House of Commons, signed by 1,300,000

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, JUNE 29, 1841.

FOR GOVERNOR,

JOHN FAIRFIELD.

Oxford Democratic Convention.

THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICANS of the several Towns and Plantations in the County of Oxford, and also the Towns and Plantations composing the Oxford Senatorial District, are requested to send Delegates to a Convention to be held at the COURT HOUSE in PARIS, on *Wednesday, the eighteenth day of August next, at ten o'clock, A. M.* for the purpose of selecting candidates for Senators, County Treasurer, and Register of Deeds, to be supported at the ensuing election.

All Towns and Plantations which give fifty Democratic votes, or a less number, will send one Delegate, over fifty and under one hundred and twenty-five two, over one hundred and twenty-five and under two hundred and fifty, three; over two hundred and fifty and less than four hundred, four; over four hundred, five Delegates.

Per Order of the County Committee.

Paris, June 21, 1841.

PROSCRIPTION IN OXFORD COUNTY.

The work goes merrily on in this County, the "No Proscription" Administration are clipping off Democratic heads, for "interferring in elections," as calmly as "Nick Biddle on a summer's morning," and placing some of the most noisy and officious politicians of the Federal party in their place—probably because they have NOT "*interfered in elections.*" Democratic Postmasters are being removed by the half dozen at a time, and their places filled, (in some instances,) by men whom their own party repudiate. Little petty Offices, which will not half pay any man doing business for attending to them, are snapped at as greedily, by these comorants in power, as though they were *sinecures,* and would furnish them with the means of a livelihood and maintenance for life. The new appointments have mostly been conferred on political Loafers and Demagogues. We shall give a list of them in a week or two.

It will be seen by the notice in to-day's paper that the County Committee have adopted a different ratio by which towns and plantations are to be represented in our popular Conventions. The system proposed appears, to us, to be more in accordance with the principles of Democracy,—gives greater equality, than the one heretofore practised.

We would call the attention of the Democracy to the propriety of introducing the subject in their primary meetings for the choice of Delegates, as it will probably be introduced in the Convention for adoption or rejection.

Our readers must excuse us for the lack of items of news &c, in this number. The crowded state of our advertising columns, and the length of the proceedings of the State Convention, must be our appology.

AUGUSTA, June 23, 1841.

MR. EDITOR—This has been a proued day for the the Democracy of Maine. One of the most glorious Conventions ever assembled in this State, has just closed. A flame has this day been kindled up, which is destined to illuinme every nook and corner of our State—one that will disperse and chase away the dark fogs and clouds of Federalism like the darkness of night before the rising Sun. All the people have been ably represeuted in the Democratic Conventions, which have formerly been holden in Maine, still, all must allow, no one before, ever embodied so much *talent*, or was so fully attended.

EX-GOV. DUNLAP presided, and I need only say, it was with his *usual* ability. Upon taking the Chair, he addressed the Convention in a truly eloquent and appropriate manner. The Convention was further organized by electing a Vice President from our County—Abel Gibson was selected from Oxford County, W. Pillsbury, of Calais, and C. Sawtille, of Norridgewock, were chosen Secretaries.

Upon balloting for a candidate to be supported for Governor at the ensuing election, 352 votes were cast—out of which the Hon JOHN FAIRFIELD has 349.

When this result was announced to the Convention, there was cheering *"loud and long."*—This vote is a fair specimen of the *union and harmony*, which characterized all the proceedings of the Convention.

Mr. Bradbury of Augusta, from the committee appointed for that purpose, reported a set of bold, spirited, patriotic Resolutions, which were passed by the Convention with great unanimity and enthusiasm.

The Convention was addressed by Judge Hays of S. Berwick, Ex-Speaker Hamlin, Mr. Wells and Dr. Nourse of Hallowell, Dr. Burnham of Orland, Mr. Parris of Buckfield, and many other gentlemen whose names I have not time to mention. The Speeches on the occasion were of the *"right kind,"* full of eloquence, spirit, and right to the point.

We hear glad tidings, from all parts of the State. The Democracy are in the field, shoulder to shoulder with their armour on ready and longing for the time to come, when they can again march on to victory—drive the Goths and vandals from the Capital of Maine, and again plant upon its summit the proud flag of Democracy.

But I have no time to say more now, and if you think this very brief, imperfect sketch, worthy a place in the Democrat you may give it an insertion, or if otherwise, lay *under* the table.

Yours truly, O. P. Q.

GREAT MEETING IN OXFORD.

Agreeably to a previous notice, an unusually large number of the Democratic citizens of the town of Oxford, assembled at the center Meeting House, in said town, on the 19th day of June, A. D. 1841, to take into consideration the late Federal Apportionment, which has deprived them of the right of suffrage; and organized by making choice of the Hon. Jarius S. Keith, Chairman, and John J. Perry and Robert Hilborn, Sen. Esqrs., Secretaries.

On motion, a Committee consisting of John J. Perry, Esq., Capt. Benj. Richards, Luther F. Pingre, Seth H. Faunce, and Robert Hilborn, Jr. Esq., were raised to draft Resolutions, expressive of the sense of the Convention. While they were out preparing to report, the Convention was addressed in an eloquent and energetic manner by the chairman.

Mr. Perry, from the committee aforesaid, reported the following Preamble and Resolutions, which he warmly advocated in a speech of about one hour in length. Their passage was also advocated by L. Caldwell, Esq, E. R. Holmes, Esq., L. F. Pingree and others:—

RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas the Constitution of this State guarantees unto the citizens thereof the "right at all times in a peacible and orderly manner to assemble to consult upon the public good; and to redress their wrongs and grievances" and whereas the majority of the present Legislature, at the last Session, in the passage of the "Apportionment Resolves" disregarded the wishes, and violated the Constitutional rights of the Inhabitants of the town of Oxford, therefore

Resolved, That all powers vested in the Legislature are embodied and expressed in the Constitution, and that all acts passed in *violation* of this sacred instrument, are NULL and VOID, and not obligating or binding upon the people.

Resolved, That it is the duty of all good citizens who place a proper estimate upon their sacred rights and privileges, to show their *disapprobation* at every attempt which is made to violate the Constitution,—and they would be unjust to themselves and posterity, did they not resist every infringment upon any of its provisions.

Resolved, That in the last Apportionment, in forming Senatorial Districts without "regard to County lines," and in the classification of Representative Districts without regarding the "relative increase of population," and in depriving towns of the right of suffrage; by *forcing* upon them a separate representation, where they never have "determined against a classification with any other town, or plantation," we discover a flagrant and unwarrantable violation of the Constitution.

Resolved, That the Legislature in *forcing* a seperate representation upon the inhabitants of the town of Oxford, against their known will; thereby subjecting them to "taxation, *without* representation," six years out of ten, they have transcended their constitutional powers, and that *we will not submit* either to this violation of the Constitution or of our sacred rights and privileges.

Resolved, That the town of Oxford is constitutionaly entitled to a Representative in the next Legislature, and that the Selectmen of said town be directed to insert an article in the warrant, requiring the legal voters of said town to bring in their votes accordingly, at the annual September election.

Resolved, That the Representative who shall be elected as aforesaid, be instructed to present his credentials at the next Session of the Legislature, and with the Constitution in his hand for his guide, *demand* his seat as a Representative of the inhabitants of a town, who "ask for nothing but what is clearly right, and will never submit to anything that is wrong."

Each of the above resolutions was acted upon seperately, and all passed *unanimously*;—by votes taken by rising.

The Convention then proceeded to ballot for a Delegate to attend the State Convention, to be holden at Augusta, and made choice of JOHN J. PERRY, Esq. Made choice of the following gentlemen to act as a Town Committe, the ensuing political year:—John Lee, Esq, Capt. Henry C. Dean, Luther F. Pingre, Seth H. Faunce, and Sullivan Fuller.

Voted, That the proceedings of this meeting, together with the resolutions, be signed by the Chairman and Secretaries, and be published in the Oxford Democrat, and all other Democratic papers in the State.

JAIRUS S. KEITH, *Chairman.*

JOHN J. PERRY, ROBERT HILBORN, } *Secretaries.*

WRITING ON NEWSPAPERS!—Ogden Hoffman Esq., U. S. District Attorney of New York, has received from the Post Office Department a quantity of newspapers with their margins filled with writing. He is directed to proceed against the individual aggressors according to the Post Office laws. Frauds to an enormous extent are practised in this way. Many individuals who send journals westward are accustomed to fill their margins with details of domestic affairs.—A paper of this sort is mentioned which contained *a protestation of love* and all its nameless endearments in full. All this on the margin of a newspaper!

It is computed by the French astronomers that more than fifteen hundred fixed stars have disappeared within three centuries past.

The price paid by the new proprietors of the Boston Atlas was $52,000, including the debts due the concern at the time of Mr. Haughton's death.

In the Boston Police Court, Mark Adams, a teamster, was fined $10 and costs for unmercifully beating his horses. Good!

A good wife exhibits her love for her husband by trying to promote his welfare and by trying to administer to his comforts.

It is said that the Emperor of Morocco has a regiment of 500 men, all of whom are his own sons!

Wise, the Auronat, recently travelled 87 miles in 115 minutes, in his balloon.

Why are the flowers such severe creditors? Because they are always sure to get their *dews*.

Flour was selling at Detroit, 1st inst., at $4,00 per barrel.

MARRIED.

In Turner, Mr. David O. Nelson, of Mercer, to Miss Eunice George, of Leeds.

In Winthrop, Mr. Rufus A. Brainard, 2d, to Miss Abigail H. Shaw.

DIED.

In Newton, Massachusetts, Sherburn, son of Dea. Daniel Hall, of Rumford, Maine, aged 19.

In Turner, Mary, youngest daughter of Mr. Reuben Libby, aged about 2 years.

Oxford County Convention.

THE usual Fourth of July Temperance Convention in Oxford County will be holden this year at the meeting house on Paris Hill on Monday July 5th, at 10 o'clock A. M. The committee urge the several towns and other local Societies to send their Delegates and hope the friends of the cause generally will feel an interest to attend. An address or addresses, will be delivered in the morning, and the afternoon will be devoted to the discussion of various Temperance questions and resolutions

For the Committee

Paris, June 21, 1841.

WILLIAM K. KIMBALL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
CANTON VILLAGE, Me.

TIMOTHY LUDDEN,
ATTORNER AT LAW,
TURNER-VILLAGE, Me.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the name of

SHAW & HOWE,

is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. All claims are to be settled by Eli Howe, who continues the business at the old stand; where he requests those who are indebted to call and pay;—as also those who have any claims on the late Firm to call and receive their pay.

E. C SHAW.
ELI HOWE.

Paris, June 25, 1841. 3w8

MILITARY CAPS & KNAPSACKS,

OF latest improved patterns made to order, at short notice, by WILSON & PUTNEY,

2m8 PORTLAND, Me.

10,000 lbs. WOOL.

WANTED BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

10,000 lbs.

CLEAN FLEECE WOOL,

For which Cash and the highest Market price will be paid, if delivered soon at our Store in Morton's Building, Congress Street.

BUTTERFIELD & SMALL.

JUST received a complete assortment of W. I. GOODS & GROCERIES, which they offer at wholesale and retail in exchange for LUMBER or approved credit.

Portland, June 21, 1840. tf 8

NOTICE.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, Nicholas Emery Whiting, an indented apprentice, aged about sixteen—This is to forbid all persons from harboring or trusting him on my account, as I shall pay no debts of his contracting.

JOHN PARSONS, Jr.

Norway, June 23d, 1841. 3w8

Commissioners' Notice.

THE undersigned, appointed to receive and examine the claims against the estate of Gilman Rowe, late of Paris, in the County of Oxford, Physician, deceased,—hereby give public notice that six months are allowed to said creditors to present and prove their claims; and that we will attend to the appointment on the 4th Tuesdays of August and December next, at ten o'clock, A. M., at the office of S. Emery & Son, in Paris.

STEPHEN EMERY,
THOMAS CROCKER.

Paris, June 22d, 1841. 3w8

Administrator's Sale.

PURSUANT to License from the Hon. Lyman Rawson, Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, the subscriber will sell, on the premises, at public vendue, on Wednesday the fourteenth day of July next, at five o'clock, P. M., all the real estate of Abel Proctor, late of Sumner, in said County deceased, said estate consists of thirty six acres of land with a house and barn on the same; it is also encumbered with the widows right of dower which may be purchased on reasonable terms. JAMES HERSEY, 3d, Adm'r.

Sumner, June 22d, 1841. 3w8

Guardian's Sale.

BY virtue of License from the Probate Court of Oxford, I will be sold at Public Vendue on Monday the nineteenth day of July next, on the premises, so much of the real estate of Henry E. Buck, late of Buckfield, deceased, as will produce the sum of seventy-five dollars, for the benefit of Charles C. Buck, and Octavia Buck, minor heirs of said deceased. Sale at four o'clock, P. M. Terms made known at the time and place of sale. JAMES BONNEY.

Buckfield, June 22d, 1841. *3w8

At a Court of Probate holden at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 4th Tuesday of June in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-one—

PERES T. RECORD, Executor of the last Will and Testament of Joseph Smith, late of Hebron, in said County, deceased, having presented his 4th account of administration of the estate of said deceased,

Ordered,

That the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the 4th Tuesday of August next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed. LYMAN RAWSON, Judge.

3w8 Copy, Attest—*John Goodenow*, Register.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned that she has been duly appointed and taken upon herself the trust of Executrix of the last Will and Testament of

SETH FOSTER,

late of Livermore, in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs,—She therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to JULIETTE FOSTER.

Livermore, June 25th, 1841. 3w8

To the Honorable County Commissioners for the Counties of Oxford and Cumberland.

THE undersigned inhabitants of the towns of Gilead, Bethel, Newry, Albany, Waterford, Harrison and Otisfield, respectfully represent, that the interests of the inhabitants of said towns, and also of a large region north of us in the States of New Hampshire and Vermont, require a nearer and straighter road to Portland for the convenience of carrying produce and goods to and from market,—They also represent that there may be very great improvement made by an alteration in the road between the towns of Albany and Raymond.—They therefore pray, that a new road may be located commencing near Pappoos Pond, so called, in Waterford, thence running southerly in the most practicable route, passing through a part of the towns of Waterford, Harrison and Otisfield, and intersecting the Meadow road, so called, which leads from Harrison flat to Sawyer's Tavern in Raymond, or intersecting the county road that leads by Bolster's Mills, in Harrison, to Raymond, and connects with said Meadow road.

Wherefore your petitioners pray, that after due notice being given, your Honors will proceed to view and examine and survey and locate said road if in your opinion it is expedient. As in duty bound will ever pray,

JOSEPH LOVEJOY, & 133 others.

Albany, Oct. 22, 1840

STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD, ss:

At a meeting of the County Commissioners begun and holden at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of June, A. D. 1841.

ON the foregoing petition, Ordered, that the petitioners give notice to all persons and corporations interested, that the County Commissioners of said counties of Oxford and Cumberland will meet at the dwelling house of Col. James Chadbourn, in Waterford, on Thursday, the 30th day of September next, at 9 o'clock A. M. when they will proceed to view the route set forth in the petition; and immediately after such view at some convenient place in the vicinity, will give a hearing to the parties and their witnesses, by causing attested copies of said petition and of this order of notice thereon, to be served on the clerks of said towns of Gilead, Bethel, Newry, Albany, Waterford, Harrison and Otisfield, and on the clerks of all other towns through which said road may pass, and on the county Attornies of said counties of Oxford and Cumberland, and by posting up like copies in three public places in each of said towns of Gilead, Bethel, Newry, Albany, Waterford, Harrison and Otisfield, and on all other towns through which said road may pass; and by publishing the same three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, and in the Portland Advertiser, being the paper published by the printers to the State, and Eastern Argus, printed at Portland, the first of said publications and each of the other notices to be made, served, and posted, at least thirty days before the said time of meeting, that all persons interested may then and there appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Attest—THOMAS CLARK, *Clerk.*

A true copy of the petition and order of Court thereon.

3w8 Attest—THOMAS CLARK, *Clerk.*

To the Honorable County Commissioners at their Session next to be holden at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of June, A. D. 1841.

WE, the undersigned, would respectfully represent that a part of the county road formerly located and travelled from Canton Point by the northerly side of the river to Jay, is now and has been for a long time impassable for teams or carriages—and that a part of the same lying near the river and near the Easterly line of said town of Canton, cannot be repaired and maintained within the bounds of any reasonable expense—and the town of Canton having recently located and made a safe and convenient for the public travel, a town road lying nearly parallel and connected with said county road above and below said deficient part,—We therefore request your Honors to alter a part of said county road as follows, to wit:—Beginning at the westerly end of said town road, where it connects with said county road, on the farm of Asa Pearce in said town of Canton, thence in a Northeasterly direction following the present location of said town road as near as practicable, a distance of about half a mile through land occupied by said Asa Pierce and others to the place where said town road connects with the said county road below said deficient part,—and as in duty bound will ever pray,

JOHN COOLIDGE & 110 others.

STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD, ss:

At a meeting of the County Commissioners begun and holden at Paris, within and for said county of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of June, A. D. 1841.

ON the foregoing petition, Ordered, That the petitioners give notice to all persons and corporations interested that the County Commissioners will meet at E. J. Stone's Tavern at Canton Point, on Wednesday, the 15th day of September next, at 10 o'clock A. M., when they will proceed to view the route set forth in the petition; and immediately after such view, at some convenient place in the vicinity will give a hearing to the parties and their witnesses, by causing attested copies of said Petition and of this Order of Notice thereon to be served on the clerk of said town of Canton, and on the county Attorney of said county of Oxford, and by posting up like copies in three public places in said town of Canton, and by publishing the same three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, the first of said publications and each of the other notices to be made, served, and posted, at least, thirty days before the said time of meeting, that all persons interested may then and there appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted. Attest—THOMAS CLARK, Clerk.

A true copy of said petition and order thereon.

3w8 Attest—THOMAS CLARK, Clerk.

To the Hon. County Commissioners within and for the County of Oxford.

THE undersigned inhabitants of Greenwood and Woodstock respectfully represent, that the interest of said towns and the public good generally requires that a new county road should be located, beginning at Woodstock Village near the Bridge on the old county road and running westwardly by Joshua S Whitman's, Jacob Whitman's and John Dacey's farms and James Yeates' Grist Mill to Greenwood Village, the road now travelled being circuitous and hilly to a most wearisome degree, while nature has provided for our use a route on which could be built a road which, in comparison, would be level and direct—having this advantage fully in our power, we deem it our duty to secure it and our privilege to enjoy it. We, your petitioners, therefore pray that the route for said location may be examined and located, if in your opinion, it should be thought expedient. WILLIAM NOYES & 28 others.

STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD, ss:

At a meeting of the County Commissioners begun and holden at Paris within and for said county of Oxford on the third Tuesday of June, A. D. 1841.

ON the foregoing petition, Ordered, That the petitioners give notice to all persons and corporations interested that the County Commissioners will meet at the Tavern of William Noyes in said Greenwood on Tuesday the 12th day of October next, at nine o'clock A. M. when they will proceed to view the route set forth in the petition; and immediately after such view, at some convenient place in the vicinity, will give a hearing to the parties and their witnesses, by causing attested copies of said Petition and of this Order of Notice thereon to be served on the clerks of said towns of Greenwood and Woodstock, and on the county Attorney of said county of Oxford, and by posting up like copies in three public places in each of said towns of Greenwood and Woodstock, and by publishing the same three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, the first of said publications and each of the other notices to be made, served, and posted, at least, thirty days before the said time of meeting, that all persons interested may then and there appear, and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Attest—THOMAS CLARK, Clerk.

A true copy of said petition and order thereon.

3w8 Attest—THOMAS CLARK, Clerk.

To the Honorable Judge of the Western District Court to be holden at Paris in and for the county of Oxford on the second Tuesday of June, 1841.

HUMBLY shews, John Welch, of Oxford, in the county of Oxford, Gentleman, that he is seized in fee and as tenant in common with other persons to your petitioner unknown, of and in a certain lot of land in said town of Oxford, being lot numbered seven in the second Division, adjoining the new county road in said Oxford, delineated on a plan of said lots and other real estate projected by David Noyes, Nov. 3, 1831, and on the 18th day of Nov. 1832; recorded with the Records of Deeds for said county of Oxford, Book 38, page 332. That the proportional part of said John Welch is one half of the whole of said lot—That he cannot possess, occupy and enjoy, and improve the said part belonging to him to any advantage so long as the same lies in common and undivided as aforesaid, but wholly looses the profits thereof.

Wherefore he prays, that notice may be issued in due form of law, and that his said part may be set off to him in severalty,—And as in duty bound will ever pray,

JOHN WELCH.

June 5, 1841.

STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD, ss:

At a Western District Court, begun and holden at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the second Tuesday of June, A. D. 1841.

ON the foregoing petition, Ordered, That the petitioner give notice of the same, by causing attested copies of said Petition and of this Order of Notice thereon to be published in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, three weeks successively, the last publication to be thirty days, at least, before the term of said Court to be holden at Paris, within and for said county on the second Tuesday of November next, that all persons interested may then and there appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Attest—THOMAS CLARK, Clerk.

A true copy of said petition and order thereon.

3w8 Attest—THOMAS CLARK, Clerk.

To the Honorable Court of County Commissioners, begun and holden at Paris within and for the county of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of June, Anno Domini, 1841.

THE undersigned, Inhabitants of Letter A. No. 1, in the county of Oxford, aforesaid; would respectfully represent, that there are now resident on said township Letter A. No. 1, more than sixty individuals,—that among said inhabitants are more than twenty scholars between the ages of four and twenty-one years who are entirely deprived of the privileges of schooling, and that said inhabitants are laboring under great inconvenience from the want of safe and convenient roads.—Wherefore your Petitioners pray that the said township may be organized into a Plantation by the name of "The Plantation of Reily," and as in duty bound will ever pray, DANIEL P. BENNETT, & 12 others.

STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD, ss:

At a meeting of the County Commissioners, begun and holden at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of June, A. D. 1841.

ON the foregoing petition, Ordered, That the petitioners give notice of the same to the inhabitants of said township Letter A. No. 1, and to all persons interested, by causing attested copies of said Petition and of this Order of Notice thereon to be published in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, three weeks successively.—likewise by posting up like copies in three public places in said township Letter A. No. 1, the last of said publications and each of said notices to be made and posted two weeks, at least, before the term of said Court of County Commissioners to be holden at Paris within and for said county, on the last Tuesday of October next, that they may then and there appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Attest—THOMAS CLARK, Clerk.

A true copy of said petition and order thereon.

3w8 Attest—THOMAS CLARK, Clerk.

To the Hon. County Commissioners of the County of Oxford.

THE inhabitants of the town of Oxford respectfully represent, that the county road lying in said town between the Bog Falls road, so called, and the Pigion Hill road, including the Jamb Bridge in said Oxford, or the greater part of the same, is uncalled for and can be dispensed with without a public inconvenience,—That a road has been located by said town down the East side of the Little Androscoggin River to Minot line, which will, when made, serve as a substitute for the Jamb Bridge road: And also that the said Bridge cannot be rebuilt and kept in repair without great expense to the town. The said inhabitants therefore request, that after due proceedings had, your Hon. Board would discontinue the whole or any part of the said county road as you shall see fit.

SAMUEL CROCKETT, JAIRUS S. KEITH, ISAAC A. THAYER, } Committee in behalf of said town.

Oxford, Oct. 9, 1840.

STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD, ss:

At a meeting of the County Commissioners begun and holden at Paris, within and for said county of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of June, A. D. 1841.

ON the foregoing petition, Ordered, That the petitioners give notice to all persons and corporations interested, that the County Commissioners will meet at Sewall Crockett's Tavern, in said Oxford, on Tuesday, the 28th day of September next, at 9 o'clock A. M., when they will proceed to view the route set forth in the petition; and immediately after such view, at some convenient place in the vicinity, will give a hearing to the parties and their witnesses, by causing attested copies of said Petition and of this Order of Notice thereon to be served on the clerk of said town of Oxford, and on the county Attorney of said county of Oxford, and by posting up like copies in three public places in said town of Oxford, and by publishing the same three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, the first of said publications and each of the other notices to be made, served, and posted, at least, thirty days before the said time of meeting, that all persons interested may then and there appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Attest—THOMAS CLARK, Clerk.

A true copy of said petition and order thereon.

3w8 Attest—THOMAS CLARK, Clerk

Caution.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing a Note of hand of $100, running to Phillip Abbott, Jr. of Dixfield, or order, and signed by Isaac N. Stanley, and witnessed by Hiram A. White or Augustus White Said Note was given on demand sometime in the Summer or Fall of 1840 As said Note has been taken by some person unknown from the possession of the subscriber without his knowledge or consent.

PHILLIP ABBOTT.

Dixfield, June 22d, 1841. 3w8

NOTICE.

TAKEN up on the premises of the subscriber, on the 10th day of June, 1841, a red HORSE, with black mane and tail, a spavin on the near hind leg, and ring bones on both fore feet, supposed to be about nine years old. The owner can have said horse, on application to the subscriber, by proving property and paying charges.

Paris, June 26, 1841.—8 ELISHA BESSE.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned that she has been duly appointed and taken upon herself the trust of Administratrix on the estate of

NATHAN ATWOOD,

late of Buckfield, in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the Law directs—She therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to RUTH H. ATOOWD.

June 22d, 1841. *3w8

To the Honorable County Commissioners within and for the County of Oxford.

YOUR petitioners humbly beg leave to represent to your Honors, that the road as now travelled in the town of Rumford from Charles A. Kimball's, or near said Kimball's house, to Chandler Glines' in said town is very hilly and inconvenient for the public travel, and that there is a very good and convenient chance for a road between the road as now traveled and the Androscoggin River, to start near the house of said Charles A. Kimball and end near the house of Chandler Glines.

We therefore request your Honors to locate a road in the most convenient place between said Kimball's and Glines' as above stated.

JOHN M. EUSTIS, & 133 others.

November 30th, 1840.

STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD, ss:

At a meeting of the County Commissioners begun and holden at Paris within and for said county of Oxford on the third Tuesday of June, A. D. 1841.

ON the foregoing petition, Ordered, That the petitioners give notice to all persons and corporations interested that the County Commissioners will meet at the dwelling house of Jonathan Virgin in said Rumford on Friday, the 17th day of September next, at ten o'clock A. M., when they will proceed to view the route set forth in the petition; and immediately after such view, at some convenient place in the vicinity, will give a hearing to the parties and their witnesses, by causing attested copies of said Petition and of this Order of Notice thereon to be served on the clerk of said town of Rumford, and on the county Attorney of said county of Oxford, and by posting up like copies in three public places in said town of Rumford, and by publishing the same three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, the first of said publications and each of the other notices to be made, served and posted, at least, thirty days before the said time of meeting, that all persons interested may then and there appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Attest—THOMAS CLARK, Clerk.

A true copy of said petition and order thereon.

3w8 Attest—THOMAS CLARK, Clerk.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the County of Oxford, on the fourth Tuesday of June in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-one.

ESTHER HALL, named Executrix in a certain instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of Israel Hall, late of Waterford, in said County, deceased, having presented the same for probate:

Ordered,

That the said Esther Hall give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be holden at Waterford, in said County, on the 2d day of August next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last will and testament of said deceased.

LYMAN RAWSON, Judge.

3w8 Copy, Attest—*John Goodenow*, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the fourth Tuesday of June in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-one—

RUTH H. UPTON, Administratrix of the estate of Micah Upton, late of Albany, in said County, deceased, having presented her first account of Administration of the estate of said deceased, also her petition for allowance out of said deceased's personal estate:

Ordered,

That the said administratrix give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Waterford, in said County, on the 2d day of August next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed, and said allowance acted on.

LYMAN RAWSON, Judge.

*3w8 Copy, Attest—*John Goodenow*, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the County of Oxford on the fourth Tuesday of June in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-one.

ISAAC HEATH, Guardian of James S. Heath and Belinda Ann Heath minors and heirs of Abraham Heath, late of Sumner, in said County, deceased, having presented his first account of Guardianship of the estate of said wards:

Ordered,

That the said Guardian give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the 4th Tuesday of August next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why same should not be allowed. LYMAN RAWSON, Judge.

*3w8 Copy, Attest—*John Goodenow*, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 4th Tuesday of June, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-one—

ELDEN BARKER, Administrator of the estate of Joseph W. Barker, late of Lovell, in said County, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased, also the petition of the widow for an allowance out of said deceased's personal estate:

Ordered,

That the said administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Fryeburg, in said County, on the 4th Tuesday of August, next at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed. LYMAN RAWSON, Judge.

*3w8 Copy Attest—*John Goodenow*, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford on the 4th Tuesday of June, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-one—

ABEL CHAPMAN, Administrator of the Estate of Abel Chapman, Jr., late of Rumford, in said County, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased, and also the Petition of the widow for an allowance out of the said deceased's personal Estate,

Ordered,

That the said administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Waterford, in said County, on the 2d day of August next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have why the same should not be allowed.

LYMAN RAWSON, Judge.

*3w8 Copy Attest—*John Goodenow*, Register.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of administrator on the estate of

WILLIAM BICKNELL,

late of Turner, in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs, He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to GEORGE BICKNELL.

Turner, June 22d, 1841. *3w8

The subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

JAMES NORTON,

late of Livermore, in the County of Oxford deceased, by giving bond as the law directs,—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to ISAAC STRICKLAND.

June 22, 1841. 3w8

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

EBENEZER FESSENDEN,

late of Fryeburg, in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to CALEB F. FESSENDEN.

June 22d, 1841. 3w8

BLANKS

For sale at this Office.

POETRY.

From the Boston Post.

John Barnadot, the Carpenter; OR, THE WAY TO WIN A BRIDE.

ODD AND "RATTHER" FUNNY.

About two hundred years ago,
When women dressed in hemp and tow,
And men wore buck-skin *trousers*,
There lived in Boston, near the Neck,
A man who had the knack
Of building *wooden* houses.

His name was John — John Barnadot;
He came from Wales, or from old Scot,
By water in a cutter;
His wife came too, as woman should,
With all her luggage, bad and good —
Dutch cheese, smoked ham, and butter.

John built *ten footers*," and his wife
Built bonnets: children too were rife,
Instinct with hope and bustle.
In truth, John saw a *heap* of lands,
Rich and unbroken, lacking hands —
Fit *themes* for bone and muscle.

Of these our pair had eight or ten —
Suke, Sam, Cad, Joe, Nance, Tim, and Ben,
Chips all of the mother block,
Who lived on herring, scup and pout,
Stewed onions, ground nuts, eels and trout,
And such *indigenous* stock.

John waxed in years, and waxed in wealth,
Built houses and enjoyed good health,
And what was far more cheering,
Suke had a *spark* one pleasant night,
Just as the sun went out of sight,
His name was Joel Fearing.

Good lady B. was thunder-struck!
She ne'er had dreamed of such ill luck
As parting with a daughter:
She *hem'd* and mused, then upright sat,
Now turned this way, and then turned that —
She felt in much "*hot water*."

Suke, or Susannah, first looked sad,
Then blushed, then smiled, then whispered Cad,
As though she were enchanted:
Tim, Ben, and Joe stole off to bed,
Cad, pouting stood, but nothing said,
Like one both pleased and daunted.

Susannah was sixteen or more,
Her cheeks rich as the melon's core —
And smile so archly winning!
Her high white front, and glossy hair,
Her coral lips and eyes so fair —
Her *waist*, too, that was killing!

Our suitor, Joel, talked with John
About the weather; and a gun
That hung against the ceiling;
How many deer it had brought down
Since he had been in Boston town,
And of his luck in ceiling.

These things disposed of, one by one,
John ceased as did his would-be son,
Their long threadbare chit-chat;
Cad and the *old folks* said "good night,"
And quickly vanished out of sight;
Susannah's heart went *pit pat*.

At first dead silence reigned within,
Nor Suke nor Joel dare begin;
Their vocal powers had fled:
At length a *sigh* escaped our swain,
Dumbness at once, threw off its chain,
And quickley thus the lad said:

I'll tell you what,
Miss Barnadot,
I want a female crony;
So you and I,
Must by and by
Leap into matrimony.

"*Done*," said the maid, as quick as thought,
That is, if father objects not,
Nor ma put in her *veto*:
Suppose, therefore, we call them out:
With me there is no sort of doubt,
This bargain they 'll agree to.

Upon the word, came forth our pair,
To whom the case was stated fair,
For their adjudication:
And here the reader well may pause,
To *cogitate* upon the *cause*
Of this our Yankee Nation.

John op'd his eyes
In much surprise;
His wife stood dumb with wonder!
Susannah's look
Was like a book
That never had been con'd o'er,

I shall not suffer this strange *prank*,
Said *Mrs.* Barnadot, point blank;
Where, Joel, would you put her?
By *jingoes!* he shall have her, wife,
At once said John: to end all strife,
I'll build them a *ten-footer*.

So here at last
The die was cast,
The "*young ones*" cleared the *sand-bar*,
And in four years
Two little *dears*
Rode out to see their grand-par.

*Ten-footers — wooden tenements ten feet high.

A SAILOR'S NOTION OF A SERMON.—A Nantucket sailor was asked to give his opinion of a sermon to which he had just listened. He said it was a handsome sermon, but he would have liked it much better if it had stuck the harpoon into the conscience of the sinner.

Samivel's Vish.

I vants to marry — yes I does —
I vants a little wife,
To comb my 'air and vash my neck,
And be my all — my life.

Ven Adam liv'd in Paradise,
He did'n't live content,
Till from his side a rib vas took,
And into voman bent.

Just think how Adam must have star'd,
Ven first he got avake,
And found himself a married man,
Vithout e'en veden cake.

I vish that I could do the same —
Just go to sleep some night,
And vake up in the mornin' vith,
A vife to bless my sight.

I'm werry bashful — yes, I am —
'Twould save me lots of trouble,
To go to bed a single man,
And vake up as a double.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Pistol Shooting, Extra.

No little noise and alarm was created in one of our principal hotels early yesterday morning by the loud report of a pistol in one of the passage ways of the third story. Some thought that suicide had been committed, while others did not know what to think of an occurrence so unusual, but their doubts were soon removed, as we shall show.

It seems that one of the Irish waiters attached to the hotel, had taken a gentleman's overcoat from his room in order to brush it. Finding a pistol in one of the pockets, he drew it forth and began to examine it. At this juncture a darkey come into the room, when the Irishman, having no idea that the pistol was loaded, took sight at the sable fellow, and exclaimed:—

"I say my rowl of blackin', jist straighten yerself like a man, stand still and I'll plug ye as aisy as I'd kiss me hand."

"Wy, wy, look hea, master," said the darkey, rolling his eyes and turning a pale blue from fright, "look hea, master, don't you do dat — don't aim dat pistol dis way. Wha-wha-what for you shoot me?"

"Jist for a bit of divarshun, that's all. Be aisy I say, and I'll let a blessed streak of daylight though that dark body of yours."

No sooner said than done—Pat took deliberate aim, pulled the trigger, and off went the pistol with a tremendous report. The ball—for it had a "blue pill" in of a large size—just grazed the darkey's side and went though the door, but fortunately it did not happen to come in contact with any "sure enough" flesh and blood. It is needless to say that the Irishman was more frightened than any man in the party, and has since declared that he "will not tich one of the decateful things agin."—*New Orleans Picayune.*

SCIENCE OF HUMBUG, BY STREETER.—The true principle of humbug is immense PRETENSIONS. If Fanny Elssler asked $50 for an evening's dancing, her star would set faster than it arose. We tried the same principle once, when a counter jumper—got a lot of ladies' gloves that had been out of fashion for ten years—gave them a new sounding name—asked one dollar, and a half a pair, and sold every pair to the fashionables in less than six weeks, and was pestered to death for more. As we could not get more, those who had of the first lot were objects of envy wherever they went Great thing that humbug—beautiful thing—operates to perfection.

EDUCATION.—Man educated will ever make a better citizen than one in a state of ignorance; every reasonable creature should be rendered capable of considering and reflecting on what relates to himself and the social rights of his fellow men. It is not necessary that he should be taught foreign languages or abtruse sciences; he may be instructed to know his place in society: and the duties annexed to it without being made a learned man. Let him be taught that his happiness depends on honest and moral conduct—on the cordial performance of his duties in a civilized and well regulated country.

THE KING AND THE SLAVE.—The difference between the King and the Slave vanishes when both are examined from the height of their common humanity, just as the difference tween the west and north west side of a hair on the surface of the earth is inconsiderable to an eye that looks down from the sun, and takes in the whole system, though it might appear stupendous to the motes that swim unaccounted in a drop of dew.

CHARITY.—Proportion thy charity to the strength of thine estate, lest God in anger proportion thine estate to the weakness of thy charity. And when thou givest, let the lips of the poor be the trumpet of thy gift, lest in seeking applause thou lose thy reward. Nothing is more pleasing to God than an open hand and a close mouth.

"The heart of hardened manhood may not feel the entwining recollections of home; but in the visions of youth the mother's gentle face is never absent—the sister's voice is echoing in his dreams. While our poor feelings remain, God never lets man forget mother or sister—and a kind father and a generous brother are remembered with a gratitude and affection scarcely less ardent and sincere."

OXFORD, ss: C. C. C Oct. Term A. D. 1840.

To the Honorable Court of County Commissioners now setting at Paris in the County of Oxford within and for the said County:—

YOUR petitioners respectfully represent, that at a meeting of the Inhabitants of the town of Paris holden on the 6th of April now last past said inhabitants instructed your petitioners to petition your honorable Court to alter the Snows' Falls road, so called;—and they would respectfully pray that the following alteration be made as follows, viz: beginning at the head of Snows Falls, so called, on the east side of Little Androscoggin River, thence down on the east side of said River, in the best possible direction to the County road leading from the Factory boarding house to Portland all in said Paris,—believing that should the prayer of our petition be granted, great expense would be saved to the County, and a very large expense to the town of Paris, that in addition to the saving of expense, the public would be equally if not better accomodated than by the road as now located. They respectfully request your honors to take such measures in the premises that the prayer of their petition may be granted, and as in duty bound will ever pray. ASAPH KITTREDGE,
J. H. KING.

STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD, ss:

At a meeting of the County Commissioners begun and holden at Paris within and for said County of Oxford on the third Tuesday of June, A. D. 1841.

ON the foregoing petition, Ordered, that the petitioners give notice to all persons and corporations interested that the County Commissioners will meet at the Tavern of Anthony Bennett in South Paris on Wednesday the 4th day of August next, at 10 o'clock A. M., when they will proceed to view the route set forth in the petition; and immediately after such view, at some convenient place in the vicinity, will given a hearing to the parties and their witnesses, by causing attested copies of said Petition and of this Order of Notice theren to be served on the clerk of said town of Paris, and on the county Attorney of said county of Oxford, and by posting up like copies in three public places in said town of Paris, and publishing the same three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, the first of said publications and each of the other notices to be made, served, and posted, at least, thirty days before the said time of meeting, that all persons interested may then and there appear, and shew cause if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.
Attest—THOMAS CLARK, Clerk.

A true copy of said petition and order thereon.
3w7 Attest—THOMAS CLARK, Clerk.

To the Honorable Court of County Commissioners for the County of Oxford to be holden at Paris on the third Tuesday of June eighteen hundred and forty-one.

WE, the undersigned, a committee in behalf of the town of Norway, respectfully beg leave to represent, that that part of the county road recently located from the Ryefield bridge to William Hayes', which lies between Lombard's mill and the road leading by Joseph Smalls, is susceptable of alteration by which much expense would be saved and a better rout secured. They would further represent, that that part of said recently located road which lays between said road leading by said Smalls' and William Hayes' is not required by public good,—They would therefore pray, that after due proceedings had, such alteration may be made in the first mentioned part of said road as you shall deem just and expedient, and that part of said road recently located last mentioned, may be discontinued—and as in duty bound will ever pray.
HENRY C REED, } Committee
SOLOMON NOBLE, } in behalf of
ICHABOD BARTLETT. } Norway.

STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD, ss:

At a meeting of the County Commissioners begun and holden at Paris within and for the County of Oxford on the third Tuesday of June, A. D. 1841.

ON the foregoing petition, Ordered, that the petitioners give notice to all persons and corporations interested that the County Commissioners will meet at the dwelling house of William Hayes in Norway on Moday the 9th day of August next, at 10 o'clock A. M., when they will proceed to view the route set forth in the petition; and immediately after such view, at some convenient place in the vicinity, will give a hearing to the parties and their witnesses, by causing attested copies of said Petition and of this Order of Notice thereon to be served on the clerk of said town of Norway, and on the county Attorney of said county of Oxford, and by posting up like copies in three public places in said town of Norway, and by publishing the same three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, the first of said publications and each of the other notices to be made, served, and posted, at least, thirty days before the said time of meeting, that all persons interested may then and there appear, and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.
Attest—THOMAS CLARK, Clerk

A true copy of said petition and order thereon.
Attest—THOMAS CLARK, Clerk.

To the Honorable County Commissioners for the County of Oxford:—

THE undersigned, petitioners, would humbly represent that public inconvenience and necessity require an alteration in the County road leading from Woodstock by Washburn's Mills to Paris Hill, said alteration to commence south of said Mills—and to run west of the Methodist Meeting House, so as to intersect the new County road known as the branch road, at some practicable point south of said house.

Your petitioners do therefore request the County Commissioners would take measures to have said alteration located and established, and so much of the new County road aforesaid, discontinued as will become useless by said alteration.
JOHN GARDNER & 65 others.

STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD, ss:

At a meeting of the County Commissioners begun and holden at Paris within and for said County of Oxford on the third Tuesday of June, A. D. 1841.

ON the foregoing petition, Ordered, that the petitioners give notice to all persons and corporations interested that the County Commissioners will meet at the Store of Ebenezer Drake in said Paris on Tuesday the 3d day of August next, at nine o'clock A. M when they will proceed to view the route set forth in the petition; and immediately after such view, at some convenient place in the vicinity, will give a hearing to the parties and their witnesses, by causing attested copies of said Petition & of this Order of Notice thereon to be served on the clerk of said town of Paris, and on the county Attorney of said county of Oxford, and by posting up like copies in three public places in said town of Paris, and by publishing the same three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris the first of said publications and each of the other notices to be made, served, and posted, at least thirty days before the said time of meeting, that all persons interested may then and there appear, and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted
Attest—THOMAS CLARK, Clerk.
A true copy of said petition and order thereon
Attest—THOMAS CLARK, Clerk.

Administratrix's Sale.

BY virtue of a license from the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, there will be sold at public auction on the twenty-sixth day of August next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, on the premises, (unless previously disposed of at private sale) all the real estate of which Sullivan Cooper, late of Livermore, in said County, died, seized and possessed, consisting of a farm in said Livermore lying East of Reuben Bassford's farm about one mile from Livermore Falls, with good buildings and well wooded and watered, containing 60 acres of land under good improvement. Also, the Store and dwelling house formerly occupied by said deceased and the lots on which they stand, situated at the Village of Livermore Falls, said buildings are in good repair being nearly new The Store is one and a half stories with an excellent cellar, and is one of the best situations for trade in the County. Terms made known at the time and place of sale.
HEPSEY COOPER, *Administratrix.*
Livermore, June 11th, 1841. 3w7

To the Hon. Court of County Commissioners for the County of Kennebec:

WE the undersigned petitioners, would respectfully represent that the convenience of the public requires that a new county road should be laid out and established from Chesterville Upper Mills, so called, through the towns of Fayette, Livermore, by Daniel Ridley's corner, so called, in Wayne, through Leeds and Monmouth to Maj Libbey's Tavern in Wales And the undersigned petitioners would humble request that your Honors would take such action as the law requires, to have said road laid out and established—and as in duty bound will ever pray.
CHARLES GRAVES and 32 others.

STATE OF MAINE.

Kennebec, ss:—Court of County Commissioners, Adjourned Term, June, 1841

On the petition aforesaid, satisfactory evidence having been received that the petitioners are responsible, and ought to be heard touching the matter set forth in said petition, it is ordered that the County Commissioners of the Counties of Oxford and Franklin, be requested to meet the Commissioners of this County at Chesterville Upper Mills, Chesterville, in said County of Franklin, on Wednesday the 21st day of July next, at 10 o'clock A. M. for the purpose of thence proceeding to view the route mentioned in said petition; immediately after which view, a hearing of the parties and witnesses will be had, and such further measures taken in the premises as the Commissioners shall adjudge to be proper. And it is further ordered, that notice be given, to all persons and corporations interested, of the time, place and purposes of said meeting, by causing attested copies of said petition and of this order thereon, to be served upon the County Attorney and chairman of the County Commissioners of said Counties of Oxford and Franklin, and upon the respective Clerks of the towns of Chesterville, Fayette, Livermore, Wayne, Leeds, Monmouth and Wales, and also posted up in three public places in each of said towns, and published in the Portland Advertiser, being the public newspaper issued by the Printer to the State, and in the Oxford Democrat, a newspaper printed in the County of Oxford, and in the Franklin Register and Kennebec Journal. All of said notices to be served, posted up and published thirty days at least before the time of said meeting; that all corporations and persons interested may attend and be heard, if they see cause.
Attest: WM. M. STRATTON, *Clerk.*
A true copy of the petition and order of Court thereon.
3w6 Attest: WM. M. STRATTON, *Clerk.*

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE,---RUMFORD.

NOTICE is herby given to the non-residents, proprietors and owners of lands in the town of Rumford, County of Oxford, that the same are Taxed for the year 1840, for State, County, town highway returned in bills committed to the undersigned Collector of said Rumford, and remain unpaid as follows:—

	No. Lots,	No. division,	No. Acres,	Value, $	Tax, c.	Highway's Returned	
John Bradly, or unk.	55	2	100	84	73		
	32	2	100	84	73		
	24	2	100	84	73		
	24	3	200	84	73	85	
	38	3	100	84	73		
	88	3	103	42	37	42	
	103	3	73	23	20		
	63	3	62	40	36	42	
	68	3	100	40	36	42	
David Wait, or unk.	96	2	100	75	67	85	
Chs. L. Eustis, or unk.	85	3	100	35	31		
	107	3	100	30	27		
	100	3	100	40	26		
Unk. E. Ellis River,	17	1	80	1	50	1 35	1 25
Elias Barker, or unk.	23	3		60	54		
John Howe, Jr. or unk.	79	3	67	25	22	42	
Unknown,	9	3	100	75	67		
	89	3	100	50	45		
	93	3	120	50	45		
	98	3	100	50	45		
Patrick McGinnis, or unk. near							
Phineas Woods buildings,			174	160	1 44		
Unknown,	44	3	10	30	29		
	66	3	100	40	36		
	82	3	75	30	27		
	85	3	75	30	27		
	86	3	100	50	45		

And unless said taxes and all necessary charges are paid to me on or before the 6th day of November next, I shall proceed to sell at public auction, at the office of Peter C Virgin, in said Rumford, at ten of the clock in the fore noon so much of said land as will discharge said taxes and charges.
JEREMIAH MARTIN, } Collector of
Rumford, June 7, 1841. *3w6 } Rumford

NOTICE!

THE Executive Committee of the Maine Temprance Union, for the Western District, hereby give notice that a Temperance Convention of the three Counties comprising the Western District, viz: Cumberland, York and Oxford, will be held in this city on Wednesday and June 30 h and 1st July next

As the object of holding this Convention is to awaken a more general interest in the cause of Temperance, it is earnestly desired that every town in the District should be represented by a delegate of at least two persons. Mr. Hawkins, the reformed drunkard, of Baltimore, will be present, and also other distinguished gentlemen from abroad to add to the interest of the occasion
Per order, T. O. LINCOLN,
Chairman Ex. Com
Portland, June, 1841. 3w6

Commissioners' Notice.

THE subscribers, having been appointed, by the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of Ingalls Bragg, Esq, late of Andover, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice that six months from the 24th day of May last, are allowed to said creditors to bring in and prove their claims; and that we will attend to that service at the house of George G. Bragg, in said Andover, on the first Wednesdays of July, October and November next, from one to five o'clock in the afternoon of each of said days.
EDWARD L POOR, } Com'rs.
CALEB F. POOR. }
Andover June 7, 1841. 3w6

Commissioners' Notice.

THE undersigned, give notice that they have been appointed by the Judge of Probate of Oxford County, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the Creditors to the estate of Abel Chapman, Jr late of Rumford, in said County, deceased, represented insolvent, that six months are allowed by law to the several creditors to bring in their claims; and that they will be in session for the purpose of attending to their duties aforesaid, on the first Saturdays of July, August and September next, at the house of Moses F. Kimball, in said Rumford, from 9 o'clock A. M. to 5 o'clock P. M., on each day. M. F KIMBALL,
HEZEKIAH HUTCHINS, JR.
Rumford, May 28th, 1841. 3w6

Sheriff's Sale.

OXFORD, ss.

TAKEN on execution and will be sold at public auction, at the Inn of William A Whitcomb, in Bethel, in said County of Oxford, on Saturday the 24th day of July next, at one of the clock in the forenoon, all the right and equity which Clement Seavy, of said Bethel, yeoman, has to redeem all that parcel of real estate being parts of Lots numbered thirty-one and thirty-two in the third range of Lots in said Bethel, which the said Seavy mortgaged to Arabella Carter, of Paris, in said County, by his deed of mortgage dated Nov 7, 1839, as security for the payment of one hundred and two dollars A more particular description of the premises to be given, and the terms of sale, to be made known at the time and place of sale.
ALPHIN TWITCHELL, Dep'y Sheriff
Bethel, June 10, 1840. *3w6

BLANKS

For sale at this Office.

LEVI STOWELL,
COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
HAS opened an Office in the Court House on Paris Hill,—where &c.
Paris, June 12, 1841. 6w6

THE RESURECTION,
OR
PERSIAN PILLS.

THESE Pills raise from the greatest weakness, distress, and suffering, to a state of strength, health, and happiness. The name of these pills originated from the circumstance of the med cine being found only in the cemeteries of Persia. This vegetable production being of a peculiar kind, led to experiments as to its medical qualities and virtues. In half a century it became an established medicine for the diseases of that country. The extract of this singular production was introduced into some parts of Europe in the year 1783, and used by many celebrated physicians in curing certain diseases, where all other medicines had been used in vain. Early in the year 1792, the extract was combined with a certain vegetable medicine imported from Dura Daca, in the East Indies, and formed into pills. The admirable effect of this compound upon the human system, led physicians and families into its general use. Their long established character, their universal and healing virtues, the detergent and cleansing qualities of their specified action upon the glandular part of the system, are such as will sustain their reputation and general use in the American Republic.

TO MOTHERS.

Messrs. E. Chase & Co.:

GENTS,—Hearing much said about the extraordinary effects of the Resurection, or Persian Pills, upon those about to become *Mothers*, we were induced to make a trial of them. My wife was at that time the mother of five children, and had suffered the most tedious and excruciating pains during and after her confinement of each. She had tried every means, and taken much medicine, but found little or no relief. She commenced taking the Persian Pills about three months before her confinement, (her health being very poor about that length of time previous,) and soon after was enabled, by their use, to attend to the cares of a mother to her family, until her confinement. At the time she commenced taking the Persian Pills, and for several weeks previous, she was afflicted with a dry, hard cough, and frequent, severe cramps, which the use of the Pills entirely removed, before using half a box. It is with great confidence that *we advise all those about to become mothers, to make use of the* Persian Pills. All those that have taken them in our neighborhood, have got along in the same easy manner, and are about house in a few days. There does not appear to be half the danger of other difficulties setting in after confinement, where these Pills are taken. We unitedly say, let none neglect taking them, for they are in the reach of the poor as well as the rich. We are truly thankful that there is a remedy which bids fair to lessen the world of suffering, which many of them have to bear, and perhaps save the lives of thousands which otherwise would be lost.
Rochester, May 14, 1838: corner of Caledonia square, Edinburgh street. For further particulars, see subscribers.
S. ROBERTS,
A. O. ROBERTS.

General office of the United States, *E. CHASE & CO.*, Rochester, N. Y.
General Agent for the State of Maine, *SAMUEL ADAMS*, Hallowell.
For sale by THOMAS CROCKER, Paris; HUBBARD & CLARK, South Paris; A. F. Cole & Co. Buckfield; W. H. Bretton, Livermore; Geo. Gage, Wilton; Stephen M. Marble, Poland; Nathani l Perley, Gray Corner; John Higgins, P. M., Porter; Sewall Fly, Hiram; H. C. Boswell, Fryeburg; Nehemiah Winslow, Windham (Upper Corner.) eoply 1

Commissioners' Notice.

THE subscribers, having been appointed, by the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of Timothy Abbot, late of Andover, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice that six months from the twenth fifth day of May last, are allowed to said creditors to bring in and prove their claims, and that we will attend to that service at the house of Widow Hannah Abbot, in said Andover, on the first Saturday of July, and the last Saturdays of October and November next, from one to five o'clock in the afternoon of each of said days.
EDWARD L. POOR, } Com'rs.
SILVENUS POOR, Jr. }
Andover, June 7, 1841. 3w6

NOTICE.

THIS may certify that I have this day given to my son, OLIVER HAPGOOD, his time until he is twenty one years of age, with power to act and trade for himself: I shall claim none of his earnings nor pay any debts of his contracting after this date.
EAPHRAIM HAPGOOD
Attest: ELIAS M CARTER,
Bethel, March 23, 1841. 3w6

NOTICE.

WE, the undersigned, Overseers of the Poor of the town of Norway, having made suitable provision for the support of John Thomas, wife and five minor children of the said Thomas, hereby forbid all persons harbouring or trusting him or them on account of said town of Norway, as no debts of their contracting will be allowed after this date
HENRY C REED, } Overseers of the
SOLOMON NOBLE, } Poor of the town
ICHABOD BARTLETT, } of Norway.
Norway, May 20, 1841. *6w4

DR. SEARS'
UNIVERSAL SANGUINARIAN,
Or: Blood-Root Pills.

THE pretence that any medicine is nearly an "*infallible cure*" for all the diseases "that flesh is heir to," whatever their character, is a flagrant imposition upon the public confidence, and a *most wicked outrage upon the generous sympathy that suffering humanity justly demands of us.*—Yet the very frequency and *boldness* of these *impious frauds*, so *eminently cruel* to the *unfortunate*, furnish solid ground for presenting the public a *remedy* that may be *intelligently appreciated and* RELIED UPON. That powerful medicinal agent, the BLOOD ROOT, is the basis of the *Universal Sanguinarian Pills*, and all the materials are drawn from the *Vegetable Kingdom*—the grand *source* of support to animal existence. But in the combination, the different ingredients are so blended and modified as to give the *compound a remarkable advantage* over the simples, and it is believed over *all other medicines*. When it is considered that nearly all diseases, chronic and acute, are connected with a disordered action of the *stomach and bowels*, and that in most instances, *this* is superinduced by *disorder* of the *Bile*, or *Gall*, which is the natural physic of the system—and when it is further considered that these Pills act with *singular power* upon *these many organs*, and through them upon the *blood* and *entire physical economy*, sober reason must justify the assertion, that this valuable discovery furnishes a remedy of *rare efficiency* in all curable *cases of disease*; and *this deduction of reason* is abundantly *corroborated by experience* This medicine harmonizes with the laws of life, *inspires* and *strengthens nature*, and works its wonders, by generously cheering her on to a *triumphant conflict* with the destructive agents of disease. It is offered for *general use*, and as a *safe* and most valuable family medicine. *Safe*, not because it *does nothing*—like many contemptible nostrums of *new paper celebrity*, which by occupying the place of efficient remedies are often FATAL—but safe because it *aids* and *co-operates* with *nature*, instead of setting her aside and violently attempting to perform *her work* by *dangerous* FOREIGN AGENCY.

The Proprietor feels the fullest confidence in the superior virtues of the UNIVERSAL SANGUINARIAN PILLS.—Still they are presented to the public on their merits alone; and his only wish is to have their claim subjected to the *severe* but satisfactory test of intelligent experience. For sale by R. S. BLASDEL, East Thomaston, Me.

AGENTS *for the* BLOOD-ROOT PILLS *in Oxford County:*

HIRAM HUBBARD, Paris Hill; O. H. Paine, South Paris; C. Howe, Sumner; A. Cole & Co., Buckfield; P. Clark, Turner; C. H. Crafts, Minot; J. & W. Stephens, Greenwood; W. E. Goodnow, Norway; O. C. Bolster & Co., Rumford; J. H. Wardwell, Rumford; Graham & Knapp, Rumford; Wm. Walker, Peru; J. M. Denhon, Canton; J. Coolidge, Livermore; A. Hobbs, Livermore; L. Waterman, Livermore.
Wm. S. Craig, Augusta; L. Stacy, Fayette. 1y48

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For sale by R. S.

OOT PILLS

. H. Paine, South
Co., Buckfield; P.
J. & W. Stephens;
; O. C. Bolster &
; Graham & Knapp,
Deshon, Canton; J.
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ptem. 1848

ISSUE
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ISSUE MISSING